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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Editorial Article on Arms Race, Detente [25 Nov] AA 1
Kornilov Views Dissidents, USSR Peace Policy AA 5
Reagan Address on START Talks, Nuclear Arms Viewed [Bogachev] AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Situation: Questions and Answers [Kosovan, Anichkin, Semenov] CC 1
Ponomarev Addresses Friendship Societies Meeting CC 2
IZVESTIYA Report [25 Nov] CC 4
GDR Friendship Society Delegation in USSR [ADN] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reaction to U.S. Denial of Visas for TU Activists A 1

CHINA

Moscow Cites XINHUA on Adropov Statement B 1
AFP: PRC Spokesman Urges Improved Soviet Ties B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Nakasone Named Japan's New Prime Minister [Logachev] C 1
Comments of U.S. Commander in Japan Condemned [Vdovin in PRAVDA 22 Nov] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

TASS Reports Bomb Explosions in Kabul D 1
AFP: Soviet Soldiers Released by Afghan Rebels D 1
U.S., Pakistani Aid to Afghan 'Bandits' Condemned D 1
NOVOYE VREMYA on Tactics of Afghan Hebz-e Eslami-e [26 Nov] D 2
Afghan Army Prepares To Mark USSR Anniversary [Skrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Nov] D 3
Killing of Senior Afghan Clergyman Reported D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Jaruzelski Chairs PZPR Secretariat Meeting F 1
Polish Government Views U.S.-FRG 'Interference' [PRAVDA 21 Nov] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Kohl Speaks on Ties With U.S., USSR G 1
Reactions to FRG Security Policy Statement G 1
TASS Report G 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA [26 Nov] G 2
Italian Call for U.S. Missile Deployment Referendum G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Shultz, W. Bank Mayors Meeting 'Propaganda Gesture' H 1
'Arafat Chairs PLO Central Council Meeting H 1
Syrian Premier's, DFLP Chief's Joint Statement H 1
[Mnatsakanov]
OAPEC Session Opens in Kuwait 24 Nov H 2
NOVOYE VREMYA Views Course of Iran-Iraq War H 2
[Gudev, No 47]
USSR Begins Building Algerian Gas Pipeline H 5
[IZVESTIYA 16 Nov]
Red Cross Donates Aid to Tunisian Flood Victims H 5
[PRAVDA 16 Nov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Comments on Bush's African Trip J 1
[Serbin, 26 Nov]
Arap Moi's Remarks [PRAVDA 23 Nov] J 1
PRAVDA Views Namibia Problem, Solutions J 2
[Tarutin, 19 Nov]
TASS: Wick Tour To Serve U.S. 'Propaganda' J 4
Moscow TV on Suppressed Ghana Coup J 5
[Seful-Mulyukov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reagan's Planned Visit to Latin America Viewed K 1
No Cause for 'Merrymaking' [Seyful-Mulyukov] K 1
Support From Brazil [Morev] K 1
Argentine Refusal [IZVESTIYA 20 Nov] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

Reportage on Supreme Soviet Sessions P 1
Report on 23 Nov Session [IZVESTIYA 24 Nov] P 1
Party Policies Approved P 4
Korniyenko Speech on Borders [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] P 4
Fedorchuk on Border Law [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov] P 5
Menteshashvili Nomination P 11
Report on Concluding Session P 11
Correction: Supreme Soviet Session Adopts Budget P 12

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Leaders Attend Georgadze Funeral Service R 1
Georgadze Obituary R 1
Lying in State, Funeral R 1
Foreign Policy Directions Analyzed, Discussed R 2
Krasikov: Policy Unchanged R 2
Kuznetsov's View [Vienna DIE PRESSE 24 Nov] R 3
UK, U.S. Reports Cited R 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Plenum, Supreme Soviet [26 Nov] R 4
IZVESTIYA: 'Sample Topics' for Political Work [26 Nov] R 6
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Extols Unity of Party, People [17 Nov] R 7
Correction: Last Volume of Ustinov-Edited Book R 9
Correction: IZVESTIYA Article on Suslov Birthday R 9
Comparison: PRAVDA Editorial on Soviet Culture R 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Rain, Floods in Azerbaijan Damage Crops T 1
Joint Resolution on Livestock Wintering [PRAVDA 20 Nov] T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Articles Commemorate Rocket Forces Day V 1
Marshal Kuleshov [IZVESTIYA 19 Nov] V 1
Test Missile Launch [Prokhanov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 Nov] V 3
Marshal Skorikov Describes Air Combat Training [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Nov] V 11

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON ARMS RACE, DETENTE

OW260031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Second Edition p 6

["The Peoples' Will Must Be Reckoned With" -- PRAVDA editorial article]

[Text] In the course of only 24 hours two important speeches have been made in Moscow and Washington. This coincidence in time brings into especially sharp relief and enables us to contrast the essence of the positions of the leadership of the USSR and the United States on problems on whose solution the destinies of mankind largely depend.

Speaking at the just-ended plenum of the party Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V Andropov declared: "Mankind cannot put up endlessly with the arms race and wars if it does not want to put its future at stake. The CPSU does not want the dispute or ideas to grow into a confrontation between states and peoples, and it does not want arms and readiness to use them to become a gauge of the potentials of the social systems."

"All are equally interested in preserving peace and detente," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed. "Therefore statements in which the readiness to normalize relaions is linked with the demand that the Soviet Union pay for this with some kind of preliminary concessions in the most varied fields sound lacking in seriousness to say the least. We will not go along with this.... We are for equality, for consideration of the interests of both sides and for honest agreement. We are ready for this."

The USSR offers peace to each state, offers to unite efforts for the sake of overall security, to solve on a sound basis acceptable to both sides the most complex problems, and above all the problem of curbing both the nuclear and conventional arms race. To place insurmountable obstacles in the way of war on our planet, appealing for common sense, practicing good-neighborliness and developing cooperation: this is the aim of Soviet foreign policy.

U.S. President R. Reagan made a lengthy address to his country on 23 November. This time he argued unusually much about his "desire for peace." The President even called "preventing conflicts and reducing armaments the most important state problems of our time." He did not deny the Soviet leaders a "sober opinion of nuclear war" and said that "in an age when intercontinential missiles are capable of flying halfway around the globe in less than an hour, it is vitally necessary for the Soviet and American leaders to understand one another's possibilities and intentions clearly."

The head of the White House assured his listeners that never in the whole history of the United States had they conducted such serious and such a "big number of talks with the Russians for the sake of reducing nuclear armaments and securing a lasting peace." On the whole, only he, allegedly, knows how real policy should be made and how affairs should be conducted with the Soviet union.

No, the U.S. President did not come to the conclusion that in its bellicosity his administration has gone too far and that it is time it gives up rocking the foundations of international security. Apparently peace-loving terms and words were necessary for quite another purpose -- they wanted them to cover up their military programs and aggressive doctrines, and to prove that the way to peace is paved by new missiles, new nuclear warheads [zaryady], new aircraft and ships. So long as the United States was superior to everyone both economically and militarily nothing threathened peace; in the "restoration of American mighty" lies the guarantee of peace for the future, the President claims.

What kind of peace? Peace American-style, which Washington believed could be built by atomic blackmail and the "cold war." It was in the name of this future peace American-style that Truman ruthlessly burned the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in a nuclear fire. It was in the name of this same "peace" that U.S. imperialism itself or with the aid of its accomplices destroyed millions of Koreans, tens of thousands of Africans and Latin Americans and millions of Vietnamese, Kampucheans and Laotians in the criminal war against the peoples of Indochina.

Consequently R. Reagan's words to the effect that in its time American military superiority ensured stable peace have nothing in common with reality. They reveal a longing for the former relative invulnerability of the United States, which encouraged it to various adventures, a longing for the lost "atomic monopoly" which, fortunately for the majority of peoples, did not last too long.

Pax Americana did not work out. The ideas of hegemonism and world leadership have been frustrated by the experience of mankind. True peace is possible today solely on the basis of respect for the security of all peoples and of their legitimate interests. Statesmen who try to reserve privileges and advantages for their own countries at the expense of others or who deny the right of other states to build relations with the United States on an equal basis essentially do not believe it is possible, or, most importantly, do not want to pluck mankind out of the vicious circle of conflicts and wars.

In his speech the President did not shrink from the crudest exaggerations and distortions in the aspiration to present matters as if it were the Soviet Union and not the United States conducting the arms race. He heaped on the inexperienced television viewers multicolored diagrams and graphs in which one could find anything one liked except the truth. Meanwhile the current head of the White House was unable, and will be unable, to refute the indisputable fact that the arms race is deeply rooted in American soil. It is Washington which was the instigator of all the most important twists in it throughout the postwar decades.

The U.S. President is hardly going to dispute the fact that it was the United States that first built nuclear weapons, and that it has been the only state to use this weapon in war. He also passes over in silence the fact that the use of nuclear weapons and first use of them has been provided for by U.S. military plans and doctrines on whose basis the military structure [stroitelstvo], studies and training of the U.S. Armed Forces have been conducted since 1945.

The precept of using nuclear weapons even now constitutes the central point of America's military policy. That is why the United States refuses to follow the Soviet Union's example and take upon itself the pledge not to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons whatever the conditions. In 1945-46 the United States frustrated the banning and outlawing of nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union was insisting on it. Now, when literally mountains of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled, Washington is taking steps which make the risk of a nuclear war more probable.

The U.S. President preferred to "play" with figures instead of objectively examining the data. In the hope that his audience had forgotten its history he juggles with the sequence of events and goes so far in this that he sets much of it on its head.

It was no one else but the United States which in the fifties under the false pretext of protection from the "Soviet threat" created a 1,500-strong armada of strategic bombers. In the sixties, having deliberately overstated nearly 20-fold the corresponding Soviet potential they increased the number of heavy bombers to nearly 2,000, and set in motion the mass production of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine missile-carriers.

By 1966-67 the United States had reached the current level of strategic armaments in terms of number of carriers [nositeli].

This time they built 41 atomic submarines with ballistic missiles, although at that period no one in the world had such vessels. At the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies Washington became the first to fit strategic ballistic missiles with highly accurate multi-charge separable individually-targetable warheads.

Why did Washington need such a colossal buildup of military might? President R. Reagan does not explain this. It is as if for him the U.S. right to do anything it sees fit is a matter of course. However, he should realize that the Soviet Union will not permit any lagging behind in issues of guaranteeing security which are vitally important for it.

The USSR's efforts to maintain its defense potential at a proper level have been a response to actions of the United States. Were there no U.S. challenge or U.S. threats, then the need would not arise for the USSR to mobilize additional forces and funds to improve its Armed Forces. The Soviet Union in the 1970's was only doing what the United States had already undertaken a decade earlier.

Incidentally this does not mean that in the 1970's the United States was inactive and adopted a stance of "restraint," as the President asserts. It was not faced with the task of stepping up the number of missiles, for the maximum saturation of the Armed Forces with these systems, and with some in reserve as well, had been achieved. The United States took the path of qualitative renewal of its potential. New types of missiles were adopted: Minuteman III, Polaris A-3, Poseidon C-3 with separable warheads which had enhanced accuracy, and strategic bombers equipped with new SRAM missiles. In the 1970's, the U.S. Armed Forces received an average of three nuclear warheads [zaryad] every day. If in 1960 the U.S. strategic weapons could deliver a little over 2,000 nuclear warheads to their targets, then the figure is now more than 15,000. Also at that time, at the beginning of the 1970's, the United States began accelerated development of strategic cruise missiles, and has now begun implementation of plans for deployment of many thousands of such missiles based in the air, at sea and on land.

The renovation of the so-called American forward-based facilities, which carry out the function of strategic weapons with the use of medium-range weapons, proceeded in parallel fashion. Moreover, programs were approved which counted upon the use of forward-based weapons to be used in a preemptive [uprezhdayushchiy] strike. Decisions on the "additional armament" of other members of the NATO military bloc and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe became part of these programs.

Is R. Reagan aware of this? Of course he is. But he prefers to keep silent about it.

Under the pretext of restoring the "disturbed military balance" and stepping up America's "means of deterrance" -- that is under the very same pretext which previously formed the basis of the program for the construction of heavy bombers and ballistic missiles -- the U.S. President is defending the need for the deployment of the new MX ballistic missiles.

Perhaps he decided not to scare the American public and therefore kept silent about the fact that, together with the MX, the construction of the Trident II missiles, strategic bombers, long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing is going ahead and that the use of outer space for military purposes is being planned? By 1990 the United States is calculating on increasing its arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons alone to 20,000.

The question again arises: Why is this being done? If one believes the U.S. President, it is being done in order to reduce armaments and to create preconditions toward achieving success at the talks being held between the United States and the USSR. This is more than strange logic, but what is more important, it has little in common with reality.

Several years ago the Soviet Union proposed that the United States refrain from creating new mass-destruction weapons systems. We proposed that atomic submarines of the Ohio type should not be built on the American side and Typhoon should not be built on the Soviet side. The USSR proposed that the militarization of outer space should be averted. Not one of these and similar proposals met with a positive response from the United States although the issue was one of mutual obligations.

Why spend countless thousands of millions on creating and building more and more destructive weapons systems, when the opportunity exists to maintain security at lower levels? Let us add: more reliable security. In other speeches the U.S. President, like his secretaries, has been more frank. He has without circumlocution declared the aim of deploying MX missiles and other weapons to be the achievement of "indisputable military superiority" of the United States over the USSR, and the creation of preconditions for guaranteeing U.S. victory in any conflict, including a nuclear one.

The stake on victory in nuclear war is adventurism. It is destined in advance to failure. The Soviet Union does not intend to chase after the United States in the creation of every new weapons system, to imitate it. But this does not mean at all that the Soviet Union will not find an effective response to Washington if the latter begins implementing its plans.

In embarking on the implementation of the MX program they cannot fail to know in Washington that this runs counter to one of the central points of the SALT I and SALT II accords, namely the pledge not to create additional silos for intercontinental missiles. In precisely the same way they cannot fail to take into account the fact that this step will not help toward progress at the Geneva talks.

By all accounts it would appear that the United States does not wish to seek a sensible, mutually acceptable agreement. This may be seen from Washington's stand which envisages an allegedly "radical" reduction of strategic armaments which the U.S. President sees as "just" and "simple" proposals. Were this conception to be implemented the USSR would have to reduce its number of ballistic missiles twice as much as the United States, while retaining for the American side a four-fold superiority in heavy bombers. The whole "radicality" of Washington's approach boils down to the fact that it would like to have a 1 and 1/2 times superiority over the USSR in carriers [nositeli], and nearly three-fold in the number of nuclear warheads.

The U.S. position on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe is equally absurd. It foresees the elimination of medium-range missiles throughout the territory of the Soviet Union, leaving untouched the medium-range nuclear weapons of the NATO countries and U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is ready for honest talks and agreements. It does not demand unilateral disarmament of the West, but neither will it agree to its own unilateral disarmament.

As far as R. Reagan's assertions about the use of Soviet chemical weapons alleged to have taken place in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos are concerned, the following may be said in response: Such a fabrication is out of place in relations between states, even if Washington is impatient to scrape up arguments to justify the U.S. program of "chemical rearmament".

In his speech the U.S. President touched upon a subject which by its very nature is, undoubtedly, a positive one. This was the subject of certain measures to reduce the danger of a miscalculation which would be capable of increasing the danger of a nuclear clash [stolknoveniye].

The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of strengthening trust as a necessary element in improving international relations. Well known are the farreaching initiatives of the USSR which envisage, for example, mutual restriction on the activity of aircraft carriers and heavy bombers in agreed zones, restriction in the scale of military exercises and confidence-building measures in certain parts of the world -- the Mediterranean, the Far East and the Persian Gulf. At the Geneva talks with the United States the Soviet Union has also named a number of practical measures which immediately concern the problems relative to these talks. The U.S. President has not explained why the United States has declined to examine our proposals.

In view of the way the head of the White House posed this issue and the specific context in which it was placed the need arises to voice one's opinion on it in a principled manner. I cannot be denied that not a single opportunity to reach agreement on any positive steps should be left without due attention and discussion. But in no way should this be done instead of or at the expense of reaching an accord on real measures for curbing the arms race and reducing the level of military confrontation, especially a nuclear one.

A greater level of information about missiles launches for exercise purposes, which the U.S. President proposes in particular, is useful. However, the main thing is, no combat [boyevoy] launches should be carried out. If 10 telephones, red ones or blue ones, connecting Moscow and Washington directly, are attached to 100 MX missiles, are these missiles really going to become less dangerous? This is a concrete illustration of how an idea which in itself is not a bad one can be made empty.

The U.S. President has made an unexpected "discovery," that the citizens of his country "feel alarm for the fate of their children and the fate of peace." He expressed concern that Americans are feeling fright and horror of nuclear war.

In the light of the actions of the Washington authorities, should one be surprised that people -- and not only in the United States -- have become more alarmed for their own future and that of their children, for the fate of life on earth? No, one should not.

The antinuclear, antiwar movement in the United States emerged spontaneously as a mass protest against militarism. It stems from a realization of the threat to peace posed by Washington's current policy. It would seem that these truly "worried Americans" are entitled to expect that their views will be heard by those who claim to speak for the people of the United States. Judging by the U.S. President's speech, this has not happened. Their voices and their aspirations have been ignored.

The Soviet Union has believed and still believes that in periods of tension and of exacerbation of a situation it is especially important to display restraint and common sense. The truly humane and democratic policy of the Soviet state has always been and remains oriented toward common sense, toward the ineradicable aspiration for life. It proceeds from the firm conviction that the road to peace lies through detente and cooperation.

KORNILOV VIEWS DISSIDENTS, USSR PEACE POLICY

LD260934 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 26 Nov 82

["The Soviet Peace Movement and the 'Trojan Horse' of the Enemies of Detente Apropos an Act of Provocation of Western Secret Services" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The tenser the international situation, the more active and purposeful the participants in the peace movement, one of the most broad-based on massive public movements in the Soviet Union, are in their efforts for removing the threat of nuclear war.

There are many facts testifying that this movement has now acquired an unprecedented scale in the Soivet Union, and they are well known. Here are just two figures: Altogether 50 million Soviet people took part in week of action for disarmament, recently observed in the Soviet Union, as in other countries, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations and the World Peace Council, and as many as 15 million signed an appeal for peace sent to the United Nations.

The Soviet state is pursuing a consistent and purposeful peace policy, making no secret of the fact but stressing that it supports in every way the activities of Soviet peace champions because their goals and the goals of official Soviet foreign policy fully coincide. The activity and energy of peace champions are enjoying ever growing support among millions of participants in the anti-war movement in other countries. But it is this situation that displeases those Western forces which, banking on the escalation of tension and the whipping up of the arms race rather than on preserving and consolidating detente, would not give up their attempts to discredit the peace movement in the USSR and to slanderously picture it as a movement "organized from above" and "controlled by the authorities." Trying to "corroborate" their malicious allegations, the foreign subversive centres have come up with the myth about a "parallel, independent" anti-war movement in the USSR which, presumably, is the true representative of Soviet public opinion and which is "persecuted" by the authorities because of its "independence."

It should be pointed out right away that this provocative ploy is nothing new: Certain Western forces have been trying for a long time now, although in vain, to set up hostile anti-Soviet groupings in our country and to mask their activities with topical political slogans in order to use them for anti-Soviet acts of provocation and for slandering the Soviet Union and its domestic and foreign policies. That was the case, for instance, in the mid-1960s, when Western secret services inspired slanderous anti-Soviet ballyhoo over "violations of democracy" in the USSR and tried to cobble together in this country a grouping of anti-Sovieteers behind a front of a "democratic movement" supposedly "upholding democracy and human rights." To give this "group" a semblance of an "ideological movement," the provocateurs from across the border even manufactured and smuggled into the USSR a "programme of the movement" and a "document" stating its "theoretical foundations," and after that began to tout in every way these malicious anti-Soviet concoctions as supposedly the documents produced by the "Soviet champions of democracy."

But who were those "champions?" Just a handful of anti-Sovieteers who maintained secret contacts with the fascist-like emigree organizations (among them Golanskov and Dobrovolskiy), criminals of every ilk and moral degenerates like the drunkard Ginzburg, recidifist criminal Marchenko, wanton Gorbanevskaya, swindler Makarenko and their like. Small wonder that, however hard the foreign subversive centres tried to make the world believe in the existence of organized opposition in the USSR, their attempts came to naught.

A similar method was used against the USSR in the 1970s, when certain circles in the West launched another anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in an attempt to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of our country by slanderously charging it with "violating" the Final Act adopted at the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. The Western subversive centres used the following stratagem this time: At first they played up all sorts of anti-Soviet allegations and then broke the "sensation" that "Helsinki monitoring groups" had been set up in the USSR to "uphold the ideas of Helsinki" and that they were "persecuted" by the authorities for their activities. A hue and cry over these "groups" was deafening: Their "activities" were lauded to the skies and their members were held up as "fighters for the idea". The outcome was the same, however. This provocation failed as well.

It could hardly have been otherwise: The so-called Helsinki monitoring groups existed not in reality but in the inflamed imagination of foreign provocateurs, whereas the "fighters for the idea" advertised by the Western press and "radio voices" at closer look turned out to be a handful of inveterate slanderers, anti-Sovieteers and criminals acting on "instructions" from the West. Many of them, such as Orlov, were characterised even by the Western press as "enemies of the Soviet system."

Presumably, those in other countries who are fond of anti-Soviet provocations should have learned their lesson and realised that they cannot find even a hint at "opposition" in close-knit Soviet society and that any attempt to prove the opposite can only result in another failure for its organizers. But no: The Western stage-managers of anti-Soviet shows are again, as we see, coming up with their threadbare show, just having freshened up the scenery a little. This is how the renegades calling themselves a group for restoring trust between the USSR and the United States have surfaced. Now they parasitize not on "human rights" and "the ideas of Helsinki" but on peace slogans. But the stagemanagers of this anti-Soviet campaign are the same and the actors taking their cue are from the same well-known company: They are anti-Sovieteers, renegades, and criminals. The moral profile of these new provocateurs is no better than that of the people mentioned above.

But the picture would be incomplete if we did not point out what looks downright unnatural. Medvedkov, Batovrin and a dozen of their accomplices, while "championing" peace, openly support the war-like Israel, stating their readiness to all but take up arms and help to carry out the piratic foreign policy which has been pursued by the Tel Aviv leaders. It is these provocateurs, who openly "regret" having been no party to the massacre organized by Zionists in occupied Lebanon and who borrow all their "ideas" from the instructions of foreign secret services, who are being passed off as the "national" (meaning Soviet) "peace movement"! It is these criminals and imposters who are glorified for all to hear as "spokesmen for the Soviet public", while their "manifestoes" and "petitions" are being published in all seriousness by certain Western "objective" newspapers and magazines as "documents" presumably reflecting the Soviet people's view on questions of war and peace. According to the scenario written by Western secret services, if someone really "works for peace" in the USSR it is not those millions who participate in the anti-war movement actually existing in the country but a dozen of anti-Sovieteers and criminals whom no one even knows in the Soviet Union. This is precisely the absurdity to which hostility for the anti-war movement and anti-Soviet blindness can lead!

The Soviet participants in the peace movement strongly reject the attempts of all the dark elements to get themselves identified with the slogans of that movement out of their own selfish goals that are hostile to peace and to worm their way into its ranks as a "Trojan horse". As for the provocative ballyhoo over the "unofficial movement" supposedly existing in the USSR, it is perfectly obvious that those who are whipping up this ballyhoo are least of all concerned with problems of peace. There is every indication of the desire to smear the actual Soviet peace movement, the international prestige of which is growing, to disrupt contacts between peace champions in the USSR and in Western countries, to hamper the growth of their unity, their cohesion and cooperation, to pass off as a partner for the anti-war movement in other countries a handful of swindlers who do not represent anyone, and at the same time to hold up certain Western forces as "champions of human rights". We repeat, the methods with the help of which foreign subversive centres are trying to carry through these plans are nothing new. But one has to shed the last shred of one's conscience to shamelessly manipulate the noble slogans of peace, which are vital to millions of people, for the sake of unseemly political goals.

REAGAN ADDRESS ON START TALKS, NUCLEAR ARMS VIEWED

LD241746 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS observer on military matters Vladmiri Bogachev writes:

In a televised address on November 22, President of the United States Ronald Reagan presented in a peculiar way the U.S. proposals for the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva.

He said he had suggested in May that the number of warheads on strategic missiles be cut to an equal number, by approximately one-third as compared to the present level. He said he had also suggested that the number of missiles be reduced to an equal number, cutting them roughly by half of the present level.

These proposals by the United States set out by Reagan look attractive at a first glance. It would seem they almost take into consideration the principle of parity and equal security of the sides. In his address Reagan mentioned the arms reductions of both sides to an "equal level", to an "equal number".

Indeed, according to the United States' proposal, the number of sea-based and land-based strategic ballistic missiles of both sides would be reduced to 850 units, while the number of warheads on them would be reduced to the same level of 5,000 units.

But if the U.S. proposals are considered more attentively, the impression of their being "balanced" and "just" disappears. The point is that in his speech President Reagan "forgot" to mention the fact that the U.S. side now refuses to discuss at the talks the reduction of the third component of strategic forces, heavy bombers, and suggests the discussion of this problem to be put off "indefinitely", till the second stage of the talks begins.

In addition to the land-based and sea-based ballistic missiles, the United States now has in its fighting strength approximately 350 heavy bombers (to say nothing of over 200 mothballed planes), each of which is planned to be equipped with 20 cruise missiles of a great range. This means that the United States strategic aviation can deliver to targets 7,000 cruise missiles. The U.S. strategic forces on the whole after the reduction of the first stage would be able to deliver to targets no less than 12,000 strategic nuclear ammunitions (5,000 warheads of ballistic missiles and 7,000 warheads of cruise missiles on planes). Besides, the United States plans to deploy thousands of strategic cruise missiles on submarines.

The Soviet Union has only 150 strategic bombers which can carry a far smaller number of nuclear ammunitions than the strategic aviation of the United States. Thus, suggesting to decrease the number of warheads only on ballistic missiles, the United States actually seeks to ensure that the Soviet Union's strategic forces be limited to 5,000 nuclear warheads, while the United States strategic forces would be able to have no less than 12,000 such ammunitions.

As is known there are precedents of the United States' giving up arms limitation agreements that have already been signed or fully agreed upon.

It is quite possible that after the implementation of the first stage of reductions on the U.S. proposal, which would lead to the United States overwhelming superiority in the number of strategic nuclear ammunitions, the United States might refuse to implement the second stage, declaring that further reductions are "essentially fallacious", the way it happened with the SALT II treaty.

In his televised speech the President of the United States presented the United States' proposal on strategic arms limitation and reduction in an attractive wrapping. The real aim of these proposals by the United States is clear enough. It is to ensure for the United States unilateral military advantages.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD260112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 82

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, writer on international affairs, and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] If we look at the things that have been happening, it becomes clear that the policy of diktat, sanctions and threats adopted by the Reagan administration is failing. We have witnessed this in the past few months. And now it has become known that the White House has taken the decision to lift the so-called sanctions directed against American and West European firms, which despite the Government's ban, continued to fulfill their obligations in the framework of the gas for pipes contract.

Listeners (Ivan Alekseyevich Savelyev), a Muscovite, (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) from (Krivosheyevka) Villiage in Penza Oblast, (Vadim Vasilyev) from Leningrad ask in their letters: How can one assess this decision? Is it a retreat by the American administration as a result of the bankruptcy of the policy of conducting economic war, or is it a political maneuver envisaging the achievement of the former goals, only by other means. Or is it something bigger, more far-reaching? I gave these questions to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, who is taking part in our broadcast. If you please, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] The United States, in lifting the sanctions, had to worry about saving face. And so, in exchange for the lifting of the embargo on deliveries of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline, the West European countries concerned had to consent to a whole series of conditions, concerning the conduct of trade in general with the Soviet Union. If one looks at these conditions, (?even) cursorily, it hits one in the eye that they, the conditions, constitute the same set of restrictive, discriminatory measures. And the United States would like to present them as almost a code of rules with mandatory forces for all European countries trading with the Soviet Union.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what happened next?

[Anichkin] The next thing was that again, things did not go according to scenario devised in Washington. The greatest irritation for the American Administration was caused by the reaction of France. They said that between United States and France, I quote, there exists no agreement concerning conditions for lifting the American embargo on deliveries by West Wuropean firms of equipment for the gas pipeline. The embargo was unilaterally imposed by the United States, and in the same way was lifted by it. And it was stated that France would take no decisions creating an atmosphere of war against the Soviet Union. Bewilderment followed from London and from other countries.

In London, for example, it was said that Britain will go not further than the Versailles agreement. However the agreement about which Washington is now talking envisages far-reaching limitations, as distinct from the general rights contained in the Versailles document since the meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries in France this summer.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, obviously there are also objective reasons which influenced the American Administration's decision and the subsequent reaction from West Europe?

[Anichkin] Of course, but first of all we should note that the first factor was specific financial losses, which were borne by both Americans and West Europeans. The Americans themselves admit they lose approximately $2.5 billion as a result of all this fuss over sanctions. But obviously the damage was even more substantial, without mentioning the colossal moral and political costs. These last two factors are now extremely signifcant. Recently the United States has appeared an unreliable, unpredictable ally, and also one inclining at the present stage toward protectionism.

In general also, it seems to me that all this situation should be seen in a wider context. What is involved is the international division of labor. If the United States voluntarily wants to make losses, commercial and political, then that naturally is its affair. But then to deliver blows, and very substantial blows, on other countries including its own allies, this is a typical example of American selfishness.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it seems that the Americans are now beginning to understand that the steps connected with lifting the sanctions are definitely a cut-off point, and they are trying to maneuver, as we see.

[Anichkin] This is so in some ways. They would still like to reap some kind of dividends, so to speak. For example, Washington is trying to present the lifting of the embargo and sanctions, as they are now saying and writing, as a conciliarory gesture addressed to the Soviet Union. It takes two to dance the tango, President Reagan said, clearly hinting that the United States awaits a response to its so-called conciliatory signals. However, as the recent speeches by American leaders show, including by the President himself and the secretary of state, Washington is trying to gain unilateral actions, that the Soviet Union should pay for the normalization of relations with some kind of preliminary concessions. But surely agreements and understanding should be sought on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, obviously there is nothing wrong with dancing a tango, but it happens that the United States wants to dance a tango in its own way and that in so doing it is treading on its partner's feet?

[Anichkin] Yes, that's the way it is. In conclusion, I would like to quote a statement from the wise experience of a former diplomat and historian, the former ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan, which I think relates to our theme. Here is what he said recently: The dominating political cricles in Washington base their approach to the Soviet Union on such numerous and flagrant exaggerations that it can hardly serve as a basis for any attempts to reach a realistic and reasonable relationship with the Soviet Union.

This statement, I believe, could usefully be borne in mind by American politicians when they talk about their gestures and signals and expect steps in response from others.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING

LD241756 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An international meeting of representatives of foreign societies of friendship with the Soviet Union and the Soviet public is being held in Moscow.

The Hall of Columns of the House of Unions is the venue for a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR attended by prominent public figures, veterans of the movement for friendship with the Soviet people and representatives of international organizations from almost 90 countries of the world. In the hall are eminent people of our country -- workers, scientists, agricultural workers, cultural figures, veterans of war and labor from all the republics of the Soviet Union.

Participants in the meeting were cordially greeted by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speech he said in part:

[Begin recording] Your present meeting is being held at a very noteworthy moment, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. This is a very great and significant landmark in the history of our state and of the entire Soviet people. The formation of the Soviet multination state heralded the creation of the first union of nations in the history of mankind, of a kind which taught them to live and work along principles of full equal rights, socialist internationalism, friendship and fraternal mutual assistance.

The Soviet state and the CPSU invariably pursue an open, clear, and honest policy of peace in the international arena. We have never and will never depart or turn back from that road. In the complex international situation, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto a path of hostility and military confrontation. Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently emphasized that the party and state will steadfastly defend our homeland's vital interests, and high vigilance and readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the people's security and will strengthen cooperation with all the peace-loving forces of the planet. We are always ready for honest, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state which wishes it.

It is extremely important to impart to the consciousness of millions and millions of people abroad the truth about our country's foreign policy, to bring home the simple but eternal truth which consists in the fact that the Soviet Union has no reasons at all for military and political confrontation with any state whatsoever, whether in the West or in the East. For we do not have any classes or social groups interested in the arms race or in obtaining profit from military business. We have enough of our own natural wealth and we do not covet that of others. Out economic plans are suited best of all by peaceful conditions.

It is pleasant for all Soviet people to realize that our friends abroad are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union with us. Our people have always responded to friendship with strong and firm friendship. Permit me to assure you that the Soviet people, true to the international behests of great Lenin, will continue to move, serried and unswerving, along the Leninist road which leads to the fraternal cooperation of all peoples. [applause] [end recording]

A report was given by Comrade Kruglov, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship. Foreign participants in the meeting noted that the movement for friendship between the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries is an active force in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and peace.

This is why it is so important that new societies of friendship with the Soviet Union are being formed throughout the world: in Spain and in India, in Mozambique and Madagascar, in Angola and Kampuchea, and in other countries. Relations are gaining in strength and depth with societies of friendship which have been in existence for decades -- in the GDR, and Bulgaria, in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Italy, France and the whole world. The meeting in Moscow is continuing.

IZVESTIYA Report

OW250500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Friendship Is More Precious Than Anything"]

[Excerpt] The international meeting -- devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- of representatives of foreign societies for friendship with the Soviet Union and of the Soviet public continued 24 November in Moscow.

In his speech B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the meeting is being held on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The formation of the Soviet multinational state marked the creation of the first-ever union of nations that taught people to live and work on the basis of the principles of complete equality, socialist internationalism, friendship and fraternal mutual assistance. Expressing the will of all the Soviet Union's peoples, our state also pursues a completely new socialist foreign policy in the international arena. Its principled foundations were laid in by the great Lenin. This policy can with complete justification be described a strategy of peace, its main aim is to save mankind from war.

In the sorrowful days of the farewell to L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker said, over 150 high-level delegations from over 100 socialist, liberated and capitalist countries and from communist and revolutionary-democratic parties came to Moscow to pay a tribute of respect to the deceased leader of our party and state. Such extensive foreign representation in Moscow is a historic demonstration to the whole world of the tremendous international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In essence, it is objectively a recognition of the love of peace of Soviet foreign policy, although imperialist propaganda falsely goes on about the "Soviet military threat." The speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, the decisions of that plenum and the work of the routine USSR Supreme Soviet session have again demonstrated to the whole world that in both domestic and foreign policy our party and the Soviet state will continue firmly to travel the Leninist course determined by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses and pursued during L.I. Brezhnev's lifetime.

The CPSU's foreign policy course, expressing the Soviet people's vital interests, is aimed at averting the threat of war that hangs over all mankind. It is a line toward preventing world war and armed conflicts, toward ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and toward disarmament, up to and including general and complete disarmament. It is a line toward preserving and continuing the detente process, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in international relations, and ensuring lasting international security for all countries and peoples security based on precisely those principles. It is a line toward building durable, just democratic peace based on the principles of true national independence, sovereignty of all peoples and respect for their inalienable right to freely choose their own path of development without any external interference or pressure.

Our country has always complied unswervingly with all the international commitments it has assumed, and has displayed the readiness to resolve all international problems, including above all those relating to the reduction and destruction of weapons, at the negotiating table. We have been and remain convinced that the ideological and other disagreements that exist in the world must not prevent this.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared precisely and clearly: "The ensuring of lasting peace and the defense of the peoples' right independence and social progress are immutable aims of our foreign policy. The leadership of the party and the state will act in a principled, consistent and considered fashion in the struggle for those aims.

"We believe that the difficulties and tension that characterize today's international situation can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless it wants to put its future at stake. The CPSU is against the dispute of ideas being turned into confrontation between states and peoples, and against weapons and the readiness to use them, becoming the yardstick of the potentials of social systems.

"Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force us, along with the fraternal socialist states, to display concern -- and disply concern in real earnest -- for maintaining our defense capability at the proper level. But, as Leonid Ilich repeatedly emphasized, military rivalry is not our choice. A world without weapons -- that is socialism's ideal."

The Soviet Union's love of peace is not weakness, B.N. Ponomarev emphasized, we are well aware that you cannot obtain peace from the imperialists by begging. It can only be defended by struggling firmly for it, frustrating the aggressive plans of its enemies and maintaining your own defense capability at the proper level. Our party's leadership thought it necessary to recall this yet again, just recently, precisely because the situation in the international arena still remains very very acute, complex and troubled.

The main reason for this is the course of certain circles of the U.S. ruling class, which are seeking at all costs to disrupt the prevailing strategic balance in t he international arena, to achieve military superiority and, having secured it for themselves, to try by means of a "position of strength" policy to subordinate the future course of history to the interests of American imperialism. This is not merely an unrealistic policy. In our "nuclear age" it is a reckless and dangerous policy capable of hurling mankind into the nuclear abyss. The strategy of confrontation, of fueling tension and of the arms race is linked in the most direct way with the antipeople, antidemocratic, reactionary policy of the groups opposing both peace and social progress. All this finds generalized expression in the so-called "crusade against communism" proclaimed by Reagan.

We greatly value, B.N. Ponomarev declared, the selfless and disinterested work of all the foreign friends of the homeland of October, the homeland of Lenin. The very existence of societies for friendship with the first socialist country is one of the noteworthy features of our era. Their activity lends tangible, specific forms to the natural desire of thousands and thousands of people to grasp the truth about Soviet reality and to develop links and all kinds of contacts with Soviet people.

We are grateful to our foreign friends for what they are doing in the name of the triumph of that truth. To bring people the truth is a great mission. Show what is sensible, good and eternal and the Soviet people will express heartfelt thanks to you!

Our Soviet reality is an inexhaustible source of real, incontrovertible evidence of the Soviet people's great achievements and the socialist systems' great advantages. Of course, we have our own problems and difficulties, of which we speak openly. But they must be seen against the background of the countless real facts reflecting the main direction in our country's onward development. The Soviet economy is growing steadily -- year in, year out. It does not experience the recessions and crises in whose throes the capitalist economy is now struggling, bringing unemployment, a high cost of living and other calamities to millions of working people. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, all the Soviet republics are demonstrating impressive economic and social achievements. Their national cultures are blossoming vigorously. This is a true victory parade for the Leninist nationalities policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session that has just been held examined and adopted the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1983, and approved our country's state budget for next year. Over and over again the Soviet Union is telling the whole world that all its programs are directed toward peaceful, constructive creation and toward further boosting Soviet people's living standards. This is one of the best proofs that there is no "Soviet military threat" whatever, to either the West or the East, as imperialist propaganda claims. This is one of the best proofs that our foreign policy course is a consistent course toward peace and cooperation with all states. The Soviet party and state leadership is ready for dialogue in the name of peace with all governments and political forces that display similar desires.

It is pleasant for all us Soviet people, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, to realize that our friends abroad are celebrating with us the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Our people have always responded to friendship with strong and firm friendship. Soviet people, true to the great Lenin's international behests, will continue cohesively and unswervingly to follow the Leninist path leading to fraternal cooperation among all peoples in the name of peace and social progress.

GDR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION IN USSR

LD232240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 23 Nov (ADN) -- Delegates from approximately 90 countries are taking part in an international meeting of representatives from friendship societies with the USSR.

The German-Soviet Friendship Society delegation is being led by its President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

REACTION TO U.S. DENIAL OF VISAS FOR TU ACTIVISTS

LD252044 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- The U.S. authorities denied entrance visas to a group of Soviet tourists which included trade union activists from various republics of the Soviet Union. This was announced today at a press conference held at the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

The discriminatory step of the U.S. authorities against 15 Soviet citizens contradicts the spirit of the Helsinki agreement of which the United States is also a signatory, chief of the International Department of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Vsevolod Mozhayev said today at the press conference. He pointed out that the tourist exchange between the USSR and the USA looks of late as a street with one-way movement. The "Baker amendment" adopted by the U.S. Senate bans the issuing of visas to Soviet trade union delegations.

"Heading the trade union organization of the Moskvich amalgamation which employes 36 thousand, I had an opportunity to welcome delegations of American automobile builders at the plant many times," Vladimir Yevtyukhin said at the press conference. "We got convinced from conversations and meeting with them that it is precisely personal contacts, broad exchange of opinions that consolidate mutual understanding and confidence between peoples. The Reagan administration talks about the wish to develop such contacts but in reality it is that the administration which set the initiative for placing an iron curtain between our countries and peoples."

"I am an engineer," said Mikhail Chendulayev, chairman of the trade union committee of the Voronezh aircraft building industry amalgamation (the centre of Russia), "and I cannot imagine in what way I can be a threat to the U.S. State Department and the American people".

"It is too often that the words of the U.S. authorities differ from their deeds," Boris Vashakidze, a test driver of the Kutaisi autoworks (Transcauc ia) said at the meeting. How can there be open exchange of information if the denial of visas becomes the practice of the recent years, Vashakidze said.

It was reported at the press conference that a trip to the United States of a delegation of Moscow's Likhachev autoworks did not take place in 1980 because of the notorious "Baker amendment". The delegation was invited by the General Motors automobile building firm's trade union organization. U.S. visas were denied in 1981 to a delegation of activists of the trade union of higher school and scientific establishments. Assistant editor of the newspaper TRUD Rudolf Kolchanov who had been invited to the United States for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the LABOUR TODAY newspaper was denied the visa last April.

The new discriminatory step of the U.S. authorities damages contacts between the public of the two countries, it was stressed at the press conference.

MOSCOW CITES XINHUA ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD241712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] XINHUA has transmitted a report from Moscow which says among other things:

Touching on Soviet-Chinese relations, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke of the ideas formulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his Baku and Tashkent speeches. He said: We pay great attention to any positive response by the Chinese side. The report also notes that as stressed at the plenum by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet foreign policy has been and still is such [takoy] as has been determined by the decisions of the last three party congresses.

AFP: PRC SPOKESMAN URGES IMPROVED SOVIET TIES

OW251124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 25 (AFP) -- China today urged the new Soviet leadership to "make new efforts to clear obstacles standing in the way of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

Commenting on new Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov's call for improved bilateral ties, a Chinese official spokesman said "we hope to see the new Soviet leadership make new efforts in eliminating the obstacles hindering the normalization of relations between the two countries.

There are three obstacles from Beijing's point of view. They are the deployment of Soviet troops along the two countries' common border, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Last month China and the Soviet Union had a first round of exploratory talks on their relations. These talks are to be continued alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

In his recent speech to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mr Andropov said his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev had made an appeal for improved Sino-Soviet relations and he added "we attach great importance to a positive response by the Chinese party."

In recent weeks, China has made a number of gestures to the Soviet Union notably by sending then Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Moscow for Mr Brezhnev's funeral. Mr Huang took what observers saw as the most conciliatory stand taken by China towards Moscow since the rift between the two communist giants in the early 1960's

It is not the first time China has called on the new Soviet leadership for "new gestures" to remove the obstacles to a normalization of relations. Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping made a similar call even before Mr Andropov's speech.

The Chinese spokesman today also confirmed that Soviet Defense Minister Dimitry Ustinov had sent a message of congratulations to his newly appointed Chinese counterpart Zhang Aiping. He did not however, give any indication of the contents of the message.

Observers said the mere fact it had been sent at all constituted another sign of Moscow's desire to continue its overtures toward Beijing.

NAKASONE NAMED JAPAN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

LD260758 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Yasuhiro Nakasone, president of the governing Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, has been named new prime minister of the country. By a majority vote of deputies from the Liberal Democratic Party he has been elected prime minister at the extraordinary parliament session, which opened here today. The appointment has been endorsed by Emperor Hirohito. Nakasone has succeeded in that post Zenko Suzuki, whose government has resigned today. Yasuhiro Nakasone has started forming a new Cabinet, whose composition is expected to be announced tonight.

As the local press stresses, the change of the Cabinet in Japan has taken place at a very difficult juncture of the internal and international situation. The newspaper JAPAN TIMES points out that the new premier will have to resolve a multitude of outstanding problems, including in the first place the growing economic difficulties in that country, an acute financial crisis and a so-called "administrative reform" aimed at reducing the number of personnel and the cost of running the government machinery.

In the diplomatic field Nakasone will be confronted with the growing demands of the Washington administration for a rearmament of Japan, a sharpening of trade and economic differences with the USA and the West European countries, which are resorting to increasingly resolute measures to reduce their huge deficit in trade with Japan.

Last night after his election as the leader of the governing party Nakasone held a press conference, at which he set forth the main trends in his policy. As the newspaper ASAHI reports, Nakasone said that he attached the greatest significance to relations with the USA and would work for "strengthening mutual trust" between Tokyo and Washington. Proceeding from this premise, he said, Japan will strive to overcome the stagnation in East-West relations, deepen cooperation with the neighbour countries. He also declared for continuing the economic policy of the previous Cabinet.

COMMENTS OF U.S. COMMANDER IN JAPAN CONDEMNED

PM251539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Intoxicated With Militarism"]

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Nov -- Gen C. Donnelly, commander of the U.S. forces in Japan, confirmed that the planned deployment of sophisticated U.S. F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons, at the Misawa Base (in the north of Honshu Island) is of strategic importance. In an interview with the magazine (KOKEN) he stated that it is essential that there should be aircraft in Japan to attack Soviet territory in the event of a military conflict.

Intimidating people with the "mounting Soviet threat," Donnelly called for the intensification of military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul and for the preparation of joint operations by the United States, Japan and South Korea against the USSR. He also made it unambiguously clear that Washington advocates the revision of the Japanese Constitution which proclaims the renunciation of war and armaments and will seek Japan's more active participation in the Pentagon's world strategy.

TASS REPORTS BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN KABUL

LD261200 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul, (CETEKA correspondent) [dateline as received] -- Five people have died of injuries, they and 32 other suffered last night in explosions of two bombs planted by counterrevolutionaries in a shopping area in Kabul.

The blasts near Pamir, the tallest building in Kabul, damaged more than 40 shops, stores and offices.

Only two weeks ago, on November 11, blasts at four Kabul restaurants killed 16 people and injured another 27. The victims included children, women and students, and perpetrators were arrested.

The victims and ruins show again the true face of counterrevolutionaries, whose concern is by no means the defence of Islam as the Western propaganda maintains. They murder and intimidate for money coming from abroad -- from imperialist reactionary forces, the target is an atmosphere of terror.

AFP: SOVIET SOLDIERS RELEASED BY AFGHAN REBELS

NC242032 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Two Soviet soldiers handed over to the International Red Cross by the Afghan resistance arrived here today via Pakistan, officials announced.

They were immediately transferred to a Swiss Army barracks in the Lucerne area. a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The prisoners were released under an agreement in which they serve out time in prison in Switzerland.

The agreement was struck between the Red Cross and Switzerland, with the Soviet Union's consent.

The arrival of the two brings to seven the number of Soviets being held in Switzerland under the accord.

The first three, aged about 20 arrived last May and were placed in a minimum security prison in the Berne district, but were later turned over to the Swiss Army when they became disciplinary problems.

They were joined by two other Soviets last August, and the five settled down to field work compatible with their rural backgrounds.

U.S., PAKISTANI AID TO AFGHAN 'BANDITS' CONDEMNED

LD250634 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Afghan counterrevolutionaries have committed another atrocious crime in Kabul. During a prayer they killed a prominent Muslim leader of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Masud, a member of the Supreme Council of the clergy and of the National Patriotic Front. Our commentary is by (Aleksey Mitrov).

The prestige of the people's government and the People's Democratic Party is increasing from day to day. This progress of Afghanistan throws its enemies into an impotent anger, impotent because the bandits' ringleaders have no alternative to offer to the Afghan people. Nor can they stop them forging their way forward. It would be ridiculous to expect the now landed peasant of Afghanistan to salute the bandit chiefs if they said that they would give the land back to the (?feudals) and moneylenders. So they are trying to camouflage their subversion by saying they are supposedly fighting for Islam. But when Muslim leaders themselves say that Islam in Afghanistan is reliably protected by government-enacted laws the bandits cruelly kill them.

It is absolutely clear that they would not be able to commit their crimes were it not for the money and weapons they receive from foreign enemies of the revolutioanry Afghanistan, and above all from the United States. Washington has already provided the bandits with $200 million and has promised more such aid in future. What is regrettable is that the undeclared war against Afghanistan involves Pakistan. Although the military administration in Islamabad denies this, it claims that it only gives humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees. But according to foreign news agency reports this aid is largely used to keep the Afghan bandits' military bases of which there are about 80 in Pakistan.

In a recent statement the competent and much respected Pakistani politician, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, described the Afghan counterrevolutionaries posing as Islamic warriors as ordinary mercenaries doing the dirty work on instruction from others. He in fact voiced the opinion of many other Pakistanis about the bands entrenched on their country.

The democratic reforms in Afghanistan cannot be reversed; this is an incontrovertible truth which [words indistinct] in the capitals of those countries from where the assassins receive their pay and arms and where they are accommodated and looked after.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON TACTICS OF AFGHAN HEZB-E ESLAMI-E

LD241258 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Counter-revolutionaries, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, kill Afghans who want to return home. Outrages are perpetrated by Hezb-e Eslami-e, one of the biggest counter-revolutionary groupings, reports the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its Russian-language November 26 issue.

Most of the peaceable Afghans left the homeland under the pressure of threats and terror from counter-revolutionaries, specifically Hezb-e Eslami-e, the weekly writes. Such refugees would like to return home, to peaceful life. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan granted them such a possibility. "But Hezb-e Eslami-e known for its outrages on Afghan soil, suppresses such dissenter thinking by all means. It even established on the territory of Pakistan, where it functions, a network of underground prisons -- for those who are displeased. Hezb-e Eslami-e agents bring to uninhabited places and kill by shot in the back of the head "the suspects," that is those who are unwilling to cooperate with the bandits and spill the blood of their people.

"But for Washington Hezb-e Eslami-e butchers are, as before, 'defenders of Islam,' 'fighters for free Afghanistan.' During his recent trip to Pakistan the U.S. Attorney-General William Smith met with its ring leaders including Gulbuddin Hekmatyar who was invited to visit the United States. In the United States he will conduct negotiations on broader arms deliveries and will receive additional instructions," the weekly writes.

AFGHAN ARMY PREPARES TO MARK USSR ANNIVERSARY

PM251151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Maj Gen (Muhamad Yasin Sadiqi', chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate conducted by correspondent Lt Col V. Skrizhalin: "With the Soviet People" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Preparation for the forthcoming jubilee of the Soviet miltinational state has been launched throughout the DRA. The Afghan people are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- their true friend -- as a great holiday. Purposeful organizational and political work in connection with the forthcoming anniversary is also being performed in the Afghan Army. At the request of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col V. Skrizhalin, Maj Gen (Muhamad Yasin Sadiqi) describes this work.

The propaganda of the Soviet people's successes in economic and cultural development whose attainment became possible thanks to Lenin's wise nationalities policy, the demonstration of the historic roots of Afghan-Soviet friendship and its all-around consolidation, the explanation of the assessment given of fraternal Afghan-Soviet relations by our party's nationwide conference and by the Ninth PDPA Central Committee plenum, the demonstration of the Soviet Union's assistance to the peoples struggling against imperialism and for the building of a new life and of the role of the USSR Armed Forces and their combat might as a reliable guarantee of peace and the peoples' security, the further raising of the troops' combat readiness and the personnel's education in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism -- those are the basic directions in which the plan of measures, approved by the DRA minister of national defense, for greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR is being implemented, Maj Gen (Muhamad Yasin Sadiqi) stressed.

We are building our organizational and political work in preparing for the Soviet state's jubilee by using the rich experience accumulated by the political organs and party organizations of the Soviet Armed Forces, the general continued. But not a single form, even when it is borrowed, can be regarded as a copy. In every specific case we consider the nature of the domestic political situation in the country and the features of the development of the nations and ethnic groups in Afghanistan and our people's customs and traditions, not least among which is religion.

We have done a great deal, I believe, to train a propaganda and agitation aktiv. Questions of theory and the basic avenues of practical activity connected with the holding of jubilee events have been examined at 5-day rallies of the DRA Armed Forces ideological workers held in October. Seminars with the grossroots aktiv have been held locally. Meetings and an exchange of experience have taken place between the Afghan Army political workers and the limited contingent of Soviet troops fulfilling its international duty in our country. Handbooks, brochures and materials for reports, posters and leaflets whose subject matter has been elaborated by the Main Political Directorate have been sent to the troops.

All this has, to a large extent, made for the high ideological standard of the functions which are being conducted -- lectures, reports, talks, thematic morning sessions, soirees of combat cooperation and movie festivals in which, at our request, Soviet servicemen take an active part. Afghan servicemen who have visited the USSR have been assigned to a special detachment of agitation workers. Functions describing the Soviet way of life are distinguished by the greatest effectiveness.

Speaking of the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR, we focus attention on the unprecedented economic and cultural upsurge effected during the years of Soviet power by the Central Asian republics which for the Afghan people are not simply neighbors.

Their territorial proximity is reinforced by the commonality of their historical development, language, customs and so forth. Using them as an example we show what socialism can give to once-backward peoples.

Within the plan of preparation for the jubilee a unified political day has been held among the troops entitled "Afghan-Soviet Friendship, and the Combat Collaboration Between the Afghan and Soviet Servicemen Are a Reliable Guarantee of the DRA's Security" in which the leading personnel of the Armed Forces, formation and unit commanders and political workers took part.

For us the exposure of imperialist counterrevolutionary propaganda which is trying to drive a wedge into friendly Soviet-Afghan relations serves as one of the most important avenues of ideological work. Here, more than anywhere, assertiveness and the ability to forestall the ideological foe are needed and in this respect we have been able to achieve a great deal.

We are seeking to make as full use as possible of the powerful ideological weapon that the mass media represent. Together with the State Committee for Radio, Television and Cinematography, the Main Political Directorate had developed a cycle of radio and television broadcasts devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and aimed at an Army audience. The newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ (SOLDIER'S TRUTH) has introduced a new rubric, "Indestructible Friendship" under which items are published devoted to the history of the Soviet multinational state, the successes of the nations and ethics groups of the USSR in developing their economy, education, science and culture and to consolidation of the country's defense capability -- items which explain the essence of the Soviet Union's international aid to the fraternal people's and the importance of Afghan-Soviet friendship.

The nationwide celebration in Afghanistan of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, Maj Gen (Sad'qi) said in conclusion, will be a further step on the path of the further consolidation of Afghan-Soviet friendship and the combat collaboration between the Afghan and Soviet servicemen.

KILLING OF SENIOR AFGHAN CLERGYMEN REPORTED

TA231820 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The Afghan counterrevolution has committed another bloody crime, and has martyred Ahmad Shah Masud one of the outstanding religious ulema, member of the Higher Council of the clergy and member of the Leadership of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA while praying at his home. It should be noted that this is not the first terrorist act by the bands of criminals who act in such a manner against the Muslims and the country's outstanding religious figures under the guise of the Islamic religion.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIAT MEETING

LD250830 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 25 TASS -- A conference of the Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee and first secretaries of the party's voivodship committees was held here with Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committees in the chair.

The conference considered the socio-political situation in the country and the resulting tasks of party bodies and organizations, the PAP agency reports.

POLISH GOVERNMENT VIEWS U.S.-FRG 'INTERFERENCE'

PM251031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Intolerable Interference: Statement by Polish Government Authorized Spokesman"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov -- The PAP agency reports that an authorized government press spokesman has issued a statement which says that the Polish Government was surprised to be acquainted with the joint statement published on the results of FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's official visit to the United States. Some of this document's formulations, he noted, are sharply at variance with previous statements on the readiness to improve relations between East and West.

It emerges from this document, in particular, that the U.S. President and the federal chancellor considered it possible to pronounce on Poland's internal affairs. That is the latest example of interference in Poland's internal affairs and violation of the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which they cite so readily. With striking persistence they are attempting to overlook the positive changes taking place in Poland aimed at implmenting important socioeconomic reforms on the basis of the Polish Constitution.

They again make the development of bilateral relations dependent on the fulfillment of certain conditions, thus claiming the right to give lessons on how Poland resolve its internal affairs. The Polish Government categorically repudiates this new manifestation of arrogance and interference.

There is also a cynical ring to the accusation that the situation in Poland is having an adverse effect on the state of security and cooperation in Europe. But it is the U.S. imperial policy which is aimed at changing the correlation of forces in Europe and the world and this policy, as we can see, is zealously supported by the new FRG Government. They want to use Poland as a screen for accelerating the arms race and imposing a "new U.S.-German order" on Europe.

Poland will not deviate from its chosen path and will not give in to pressure. We will resolve our affairs in accordance with the vital interests of the Polish people and state, the authorized government spokesman stressed in conclusion.

KOHL SPEAKS ON TIES WITH U.S., USSR

LD251346 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn November 25 TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a government foreign policy statement at a Bundestag session here today. Speaking on the results of his recent visit to the USA, he said, that the FRG's membership in NATO, its friendship and partnership with the USA are a foundation of his country's foreign policy.

Touching, in particular, upon Soviet-West German relations, Helmut Kohl pointed out that his government devotes much attention to the development of relations with the Soviet Union. I again emphatically stress that relations with the Soviet Union, I again emphatically stress that relations with the USSR are of great significance to us, the chancellor said.

REACTIONS TO FRG SECURITY POLICY STATEMENT

TASS Report

LD260032 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn November 25 TASS -- The programme, which was set forth in the FRG Government's statement on questions of policy in the sphere of security, is close in word and meaning to bellicose statements and declarations of the present U.S. Administration. That document was approved at the Cabinet's meeting which was attended by Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe American General Rogers and other high-placed NATO officials.

The meaning of that statement is that the FRG reaffirms its allegiance to NATO and United States of America in the sphere of security and stresses its intention to build up the Bundeswehr's military might and the FRG's contribution to the NATO military machine, by using every effort and means for the purpose.

This programme is substantiated by the groundless reference to violation of military equilibrium in favour of the Soviet Union in the sphere of both nuclear and conventional armaments.

Meanwhile, the references in the statement to "readiness for development of stable East-West relations" is not substantiated by any concrete proposals or considerations. The appeal, made in the statement, to the Soviet Union to display "good will" and "to make an active contribution to ensuring peace" looks strange. Obviously ignored is the fact that the USSR in the recent years alone put forward more than 100 peace initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and continuing the process of detente, at curbing the arms race, the initiatives which won broad support of the public. Suffice it to recall, for instance, that it is exactly the USSR that recently proclaimed from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly session the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The statement aboslutely ignores the fact that the NATO, and above all the United States, did not respond to the initiative with reciprocal steps. Those countries actually reaffirmed the intention to be the first to use nuclear weapons in all kind of nuclear wars which are now being planned in the Pentagon and the NATO Headquarters. In that sense the government's statement on questions of policy in the sphere of security shows that the new ruling coalition in Bonn makes accents in a somewhat different way in questions of security, lending them still greater toughness and following in terminology and motivation the ideas, being elaborated in Washington.

It is not accidental that the statement makes a particular emphasis on "friendship and partnership with the United States."

Thus, the assurance that partnership and cooperation with the United States will be the FRG's course in military matters and in the sphere of security is being put in Bonn into the language of practical policy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

OW260305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Echoing Washington..."]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (TASS) -- An FRG Government statement on questions of policy in the security sphere has been published here. The document was approved at a Cabinet session which, revealingly, was held in the FRG Defense Ministry building. It was attended by American General B. Rogers, NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and other ranking NATO officials.

The thrust of the statement boils down to this: The FRG reaffirms its commitment to NATO and the United States in the security sphere.

The FRG Government also emphasizes its intention to build up the Bundeswehr's military might and the FRG's contribution to the NATO military machine, using "all efforts and resources" to this end. The document openly says that what NATO invariably makes the keystone of its policy is "deterrence," which must be ensured by "appropriate conventional and nuclear arms potentials" and by the constant buildup of the bloc's military might.

In the section of the statement discussing the intention of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, particularly on FRG territory, the FRG Government reaffirmed its consent to this move unless "a specific result is achieved" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in 1983.

The program in the military sphere set out by the FRG Government is close in its wording and its thrust to the current American Administration's bellicose statements and declarations. It is justified by groundless allusions to the "disruption in the Soviet Union's favor of the military balance" in the spere of both nuclear and conventional arms.

The statement's allusions to a "readiness to develop stable East-West relations" are not backed up by any specific proposals or ideas. Another thing that looks strange in the statement is the appeal to the Soviet Union to...show "good will" and "make an active contribution to safeguarding peace." What is clearly ignored here is the fact that in the last few years alone the USSR has put forward more than 100 peace initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace, continuing the detene process and curbing the arms race -- initiatives that have met with broad support from the world public. You only have to recall, for instance, that it was the USSR that recently announced from the rostrum of a UN General Assembly session a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The statement completely ignores the fact that NATO, and above all the United States have not only failed to respond to this initiative with answering moves, but have also essentially confirmed their intention to be the first to use nuclear weapons in the nuclear wars of all kinds that are now being planned in the Pentagon and at NATO headquarters. In this sense, the government statement on questions of policy in the security sphere shows that the new ruling coalition in Bonn is placing the emphasis somewhat differently in security questions, making them increasingly tough and following in terminology and in explanations the ideas formulated in Washington.

It is no accident that the statement laid special stress on "friendship and partnership with the United States."

Thus Bonn is translating into the language of practical policy its assurance that the FRG's course in military questions and in the security sphere would be partnership and cooperation with the United States.

Bonn, 25 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. ruling circles are increasingly tightening the grip of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" in an attempt to obtain new concessions from their NATO partners in the sphere of support for Washington's militarist foreign policy course.

As DIE WELT has reported, the United States as formulated plans aimed at endowing the West German Bundeswehr with functions within the NATO context which transcend the limits of its direct tasks from the national viewpoint. It is a question of the possibility of using Bundeswehr units to replace American troop contingents stationed in the FRG, which could be included in the Rapid Deployment Force and moved to the Persian Gulf region, for instance. Washington, the paper notes, has already expressed its "wish" to the West German side: According to the plan, the Bundeswehr must assign to the United States 80,000 soldiers and officers for possible use in the event of such "emergencies."

So while the U.S. gendarme corps was "imposing order" in the spirit of the American global strategy, the Bundeswehr units would serve as auxilliary formations to replace the American Rapid Deployment Force.

The paper notes that this American "plan" has very specific outlines. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has already briefed his West German counterpart M. Woerner on it during the latter's recent visit to the United States. Questions connected with implementing the plan are being referred for discussion by the NATO defense ministers.

The FRG Defense Ministry has hastened to dissociate itself from the reports of the existence of these American plans.

However, the FRG democratic public, which is feeling serious concern at the intention of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles on West German territory at all costs, and also at the plans to increase American chemical weapon stockpiles in the FRG, is by no means inclined to take on trust the military department's soothing assurances.

ITALIAN CALL FOR U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT REFERENDUM

LD242226 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Rome November 24 TASS -- Chairman of the group of left-independents in the Senate L. Anderlini has called for a national referendum to be held on the question of deployment of American nuclear missiles in Italy.

L. Anderlini's proposal led to a broad response in the country. Support for the proposal has already been declared by the International Lenin Peace Prize laureate artist R. Guttuzo, writer U. Eco and others.

The proposal to hold a referendum coincided in time with the broad campaign to organize a Milan-Camiso "peace march" which is to start in Milan on November 27, and is to be rounded off with a mammoth manifestation in Camisco where 112 American "nuclear monsters" are planned to be deployed.

SHULTZ, W. BANK MAYORS MEETING 'PROPAGANDA GESTURE'

LD241324 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 24 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's reception of two Palestinian mayors, who fell victim of the ruthless reprisals of the Israeli military in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, can only be summed up as a pharisaical propaganda gesture.

The two Palestinians who took part in that meeting, which State Department officials reported to have been held "on the state secretary's initiative", were Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul, and Fahd al-Qawasimi, mayor of Hebron. Both had been deported from the occupied territories for refusing to cooperate with the Israeli military and "instigating unrest".

It is common knowledge that it is precisely the all-round military, economic and political backing of the United States that has allowed Israel to mete out bloody terror in the Arab lands it took by force. The reason why the U.S. Administration has given Israel all this support is that it wants by the hands of Tel Aviv expansionists to realise its preditory imperialist plans in the Middle East. As for Washington's attitude to the hard lot of the Palestinians, it was unambiguously demonstrated during the U.S.-sanctioned bandit incursion of the Israeli military into Lebanon when the Reagan administration did not stir a finger to stop the wholesale carnage of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. Characteristically, George Shultz's meeting with the Palestinian mayors has not given the slightest concern to the Israeli Embassy in Washington, which made it clear that it "fully trusts" the head of the U.S. State Department.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD260732 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 25 TASS -- A session of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization chaired by Yasir 'Arafat has opened here. It will discuss tasks facing the Palestinian resistance movement at the present stage, as well as measures to counter the U.S.-Israeli conspiracies in the Middle East. Speaking at the opening of the session, Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need to continue the struggle for the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

SYRIAN PREMIER'S, DFLP CHIEF'S JOINT STATEMENT

LD242222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1937 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In Damascus a joint statement has been signed between Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic Al-Kasm and Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], following a meeting between them. The authors of the statement resolutely reject the notorious Reagan plan and express their determination to extend still further their fight against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and its accomplices in the region itself.

OAPEC SESSION OPENS IN KUWAIT 24 NOV

LD241406 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait November 24 TASS -- A session of the ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OAPEC) opened in the capital of Kuwait today. The session is attended by representatives of 10 Arab states, members of the regional organization.

Discussed at the session will be questions of coordination of activities of the OAPEC member-countries in oil and natural gas production, their concerted policy of prices. Some financial and administrative problems and also reports of the secretariat of the organization.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS COURSE OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM241141 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 19 Nov 82 pp 26-27

[V. Gudev article: "An Unnecessary and Dangerous Conflict"]

[Text] Nowadays, on the banks of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which unhurriedly carries the waters of the ancient Mesopotamian rivers of the Euphrates and the Tigris to the Persian Gulf, you seldom see fishing vessels or the heavy outlines of dry cargo ships going to the ports located on the shores of this important water artery where the Near East meets the Middle East. They have been replaced by another "landscape": artillery positions, khaki jeeps and military trucks which have taken complete possession of the highways, and the tired faces of soldiers, weatherbeaten under the desert sun.

The hostilities between Iraq and Iran in this region are in their third year now -- hostilities which have become a heavy burden on the economy and on the life of the population of the two countries and have created a serious seat of tension in this strategically important part of the world.

Let us recall in brief the history of the conflict. In September 1980 the Iraqi leaders, accusing Iran of violating the Algiers agreements of 1975 which govern relations between the two countries and of having aggressive intentions toward Iraq, gave the order for their troops to cross Iran's border. In some sectors they penetrated Iranian territory to a distance of 60 km, but they were soon stopped, after which the war took on the nature of the trench warfare. In early 1982 the military initiative went to Iran, and in May the most significant of the bridgeheads being held by the Iraqis on Iranian territory -- the city of Khorramshahr -- was liberated.

The conflict broke out between countries whose destinies are similar in many respects, as are the problems facing them. Both Iraq and Iran were direct targest of imperialist exploitation for a long period. Their national wealth was farmed out to international monopolies. Both countries acted as strong points for imperialism in the Near and Middle East.

The national awakening of the Iraqi people led to the overthrow of the monarchy and the Nuri as-Sa'id clique in 1958. Antifeudal, anti-imperialist measures began to be implemented in the country.

In 1972 one of the world's biggest oil monopolies, the Iraq Petroleum Company, was nationalized.

In 1979 anti-imperialist revolution swept away the corrupt shah's regime in Iran.

A real opportunity opened up for the Iranian people to build an independent life, breaking the fetters by which that regime had been tied to American imperialism.

The Shi'ite Muslim clergy took the helm in the people's movement in Iran. It objectively expressed the protest of the broad people's masses and the impossibility of their remaining reconciled to the social and political oppression to which the shah condemned his people. Immediately after the overthrow of the shah, the Iranian leaders declared their desire to pursue a nonaligned policy and abolished the numerous military and political agreements which the former regime had concluded with the United States. Reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States, launched subversive activity against Iran on an unprecedented scale, being reluctant to reconcile themselves to the loss of their positions.

The existence of a common threat to the two countries' independence from imperialism and also common tasks associated with overcoming socioeconomic backwardness and mobilizing resources to improve the working people's situation appeared to dictate the need for the establishment of mutual understanding and collaboration between Iraq and Iran on the main international and regional problems. The fact that Iraq and Iran belong to the Muslim world was a factor even more in favor of such a turn of events, even though the Shi'ite branch of Islam is utterly dominant in Iran while some 40 percent of the Iraqi population are Sunnis.

However, rapprochement between the two countries on a platform of joint aims in the struggle against imperialism and for the strengthening of their national independence was not at all to the liking of imperialist circles, headed by the United States. After all, that would inevitably have meant a strengthening of the positions of those Near and Middle East states which oppose American interference in the region's affairs and the creation of a threat to Washington's interests in the extensive Persian Gulf region and its plans to establish military and political diktat there. Nor would those reactionary Arab circles which are oriented toward Washington feel very comfortable in this neighborhood. Isreal's leaders, who gamble on a split in the Arab and Muslim world in pursuing their own aggressive, expanionist policy, would have tasted bitterness and disappointment.

In order to secure their own interests, the forces of imperialism and Arab reaction working in unison with them resorted to a long-tried method. Attempting to sow discord and distrust between neighboring peoples and kindle a nationalist conflagration of enmity in whose flames all the common elements which could have united Iraq and Iran would perish.

It must be said that these forces succeeded in achieving their goals. Through their efforts differences rooted in the past, in a time when the Iraqi and Iranian peoples' destinies were ruled by the colonialists, were dragged into the forefront. It was the British colonialists who prepared a series of agreements about territorial demarcation which contained elements of disagreement between the two countries from the first -- elements which would persist for long years to come. In addition to the fanning of territorial disputes, passions were whipped up over particular ideological and political issues on which Iraq and Iran had different viewpoints. Western propaganda gave extensive publicity to statements by certain Muslim leaders in Iran on the universal nature of the Shi'ite revolution -- statements which were represented as constituting a direct threat to the security and internal stability of Iraq and other Arab Persian Gulf countries.

Eventually the wave of discord whipped up by imperialist circles and their allies closed off the political horizons of mutual relations between the two countries. Hatred and mutual accusations were piled up, drowning out common sense and understanding of political realities. The conviction grew in Baghdad that the Iranian revolution was a real danger for the regime there; Tehran saw a similar danger from Iraq.

The commencement of hostilities between Iraq and Iran in 1980 was greeted with a feeling of malicious glee in Washington and certain Near Eastern capitals. Two influential countries at once had left the ranks of active opposition to world imperialism by developing states. In addition the Iran-Iraq conflict seriously weakened the pan-Arab front of the struggle against the Camp David deals which had grown up as a result of the decisions of the Baghdad conferences of Arab countries. Vaccillations and disorder were stepped up in the Arab world: one group of countries sided with Iraq, another with Iran. The Arab Persian Gulf countries perceptibly lost interest in questions of the confrontation with Israel, while some of them said openly that the Iran-Iraq conflict, taking place in close proximity to their own borders, affected them to a greater degree.

The war between Iraq and Iran inflamed the situation in the Arab world to such an extent that it was not least because of their differing approaches to that conflict that the Arab countries were incapable of coming out in a coordinated way against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and in defense of the Palestinians and Lebanese. The conflict also gave rise to negative consequences for the Nonaligned Movement, which it prevented from holding its next summit meeting, scheduled to be in Baghdad.

As the conflict dragged on, Baghdad reached a growing understanding of the senseleness of continuing attempts to resolve its disputes with Tehran by military means. The Iraqi leadership, albeit not without being influenced by military failures, adopted a decision in June of this year to withdraw its troops from that part of Iranian territory which they still held. At the same time Iraq came out in favor of seeking ways to a settlement by peaceful means using mediation missions through the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference organization and the United Nations. Representatives of these missions, including heads of state and foreign ministers, have repeatedly visited Baghdad and Tehran, trying to determine a suitable formula for a settlement.

Twice -- in July and October 1982 -- the question of the Iran-Iraq conflict has been examined, at Iraq's request, by the Security Council, which approved resolutions calling for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all military operations, the withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized borders and the continuation of mediation efforts with a view to achieving an all-embracing, just settlement acceptable to both sides on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. The 37th General Assembly session adopted a similar resolution in October by an overwhelming majority. The Iranians, however, state that these solutions are unacceptable to them, since they do not take account of Iran's legitimate interests and its claims against Iraq as the country which first started hostilities. On the basis of the same arguments the Iranian leadership rejects the peace proposals put forward by mediation missions. Iran does not agree to a cease-fire, and continues offensive operations. The theater of hostilities has moved very close to Basra, Iraq's second city, after Baghdad, in terms of significance and size of population. This fall the main military operations were in the central sector of the front, in a region located 100-120 km fromthe Iraqi capital.

Thus the senseless bloodshed goes on, causing countless sufferings to the peoples of the two neighboring states. Even by modest calculations the war has cost them damage totaling at least $100 billion, while losses are numbered in tens of thousands of dead and wounded.

The question arises: Has not the time come to stop looking for ways of settling the existing disputes through war and to allow common sense and an understanding of the peoples' vital interests prevail over pride and the lust for revenge? After all, there is no problem, however grave, which cannot be examined at the conference table.

Another aspect of the matter must also be taken into account. The more this conflict flares up, the more strongly it attracts the pyromaniac aggressive circles in the United States.

It has already become the rule for Washington that when the curve of tension takes an upward turn somewhere, U.S. naval ships carrying Marines are sent there, while American diplomacy feverishly considers how best to form up these Marines at strategically important points at the right moment. The Near and Middle EAst are no exception to this practice: Here the Americans are openly striving to strengthen their military-political presence and establish diktat over the regions' peoples.

In its role of "peacemaker" between Israel and the Arab countries the United States has obtained a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Forces in the Sinai Peninsula and the opportunity to land its Marines in Lebanon. To the thunder of the artillery cannonade in the Persian Gulf, the United States keeps close at hand an armada of naval ships whose presence is justified neither by the U.S. own security interests nor by the interests of promoting an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict. This armada, together with other components in the American military structure there, hangs like a sinister shadow over the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, a reminder that the United States could interfere in the conflict through arms at any moment.

As for the Soviet Union, from the very beginning of the conflict it has advocated the speediest end to the bloodshed, warning that it only benefits the forces of imperialism, which is impatient to regain the positions it lost after the Iranian revolution. "The Soviet Union," A.A. Gromyko stated in his speech at the 37th UN General Assembly session, "advocates an end to the war between two states with which our country maintains its traditional ties, and is doing everything in its power to this end." The sooner the guns fall silent in the Persian Gulf, the wider will be the opportunities for the peoples of Iraq and Iran and other countries in the region to achieve socioeconomic progress and resolve the urgent tasks which face them.

USSR BEGINS BUILDING ALGERIAN GAS PIPELINE

PM190943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Neznamov dispatch under rubric "From Our Correspondents": "Algeria, USSR: Gas Pipeline in Sahara"]

[Text] Algiers -- Work has begun on the construction of a 421 km stetch of gas pipeline between Hassi Massaoud and Tin Fouye, population centers in the Algerian Sahara.

This gas pipeline is being built by Soviet construction organizations and is another project within the framework of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which received a further boost during last year's visit to the USSR by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Before starting work along the route Soviet construction workers created all the requisite conditions for their onslaught on the desert -- housing and construction sites -- in the city of Hassi Massaoud.

RED CROSS DONATES AID TO TUNISIAN FLOOD VICTIMS

PM190915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Flood Victims"]

[Text] The USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has adopted a decision to give aid to the population of the Republic of Tunisia who have been hit by flooding.

Medical supplies, blankets and baby food will be sent by an Aeroflot aircraft to the Tunisian Red Crescent in the next few days.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON BUSH'S AFRICAN TRIP

OW260518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Serbin "Commentator's Column": "Challenge to Africa"]

[Text] Addis Ababa [no date given] -- The African journey of U.S. Vice President G. Bush, which, Washington declared, was undertaken primarily with the aim of finding a solution to the Namibian problem, has ended. In all the countries that the White House emissary visited he tried to foist on people the American-South African viewpoint, which is that the acquisition of independence by the Namibian people depends directly on the withdrawal of the Cuban military personnel who are in Angola.

The very scheme of equating the long illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists and the presence of Cuban troops on Angolan soil, onto which they were invited by Angola's legitimate government to defend the country's independence from the encroachments of the selfsame racists and their stooges and also in full accordance with the UN Charter, is so ridiculous that Washington might have realized this before the vice president's trip. Nonetheless, he was instructed to present this idea as a U.S. attempt to settle the Namibia question and as U.S. "concern" for Africa.

It was not possible to deceive the Africans. The leaders of Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Zambia unambiguously rejected G. Bush's attempts to advertise a Namibian settlement plan that is to the advantage only of the Pretoria ringleaders and the United States itself. The plan did not meet with support from current OAU chairman and President of Kenya Daniel arap Moi either. However, it is striking that after he had received the corresponding answer in Kenya the American vice president again proclaimed that the United States abides by its stance and will continue to defend the ideas it has put forward. What is that, if not an open challenge to Africa!

Summing up the results of the American vice president's trip, the African press condemns the U.S. stance on the Namibian question and points to the danger with which the expanding cooperation between the United States and the South African racists is fraught. It is recalled that the South African racist regime, which is continuing its military provocations against neighboring countries, was recently granted a loan of over $1 billion at the U.S. command.

The Ethiopian HERALD points out that G. Bush's journey is aimed at fueling tension in the southern African region on the eve of the OAU session. Many other African press organs have described as unacceptable the U.S. attempts to foist on Africa its own solution of the Namibian question.

The African countries are continuing the struggle to strengthen their independence and for complete political and economic liberation. They reject the U.S. attempts to foist on Africans imperialist and racist prescriptions for a solution of southern Africa's problems.

Arap Moi's Remarks

PM260933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "An Unfounded Thesis"]

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Nov -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, who is chairman of the OAU, has categorically rejected the U.S. thesis on the need to link the question of granting independence to Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops located on Angolan territory.

Receiving U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who is touring African countries, the KENYA NEWS AGENCY reports, D. arap Moi again stressed that there can be no connection between the presence of Cuban military subunits in Angola and the Namibian people's legitimate struggle for liberation. No state in the world which respects democracy and national sovereignty, the president said, could link these two questions. Such a position, he stressed, indicates the intention of delaying the resolution of the question of granting Namibia independence.

Noting that Cuba and Angola are sovereign states and have a legitimate right to conclude bilateral agreements as the need arises, D. arap Moi expressed surprise at the U.S. Administration's stance on this issue. At the same time he stressed that the aid which enables the Pretoria regime to pursue a policy of oppression is given to racist South Africa precisely by Western countries. I do not understand how a regime which flouts the opinion of all mankind can meet with friendly understanding from the United States, which plays the role of a "defender of democracy," D. arap Moi said. Official Washington must use its influence on the leadership of the white minority in Pretoria with a view to ending the apartheid regime's inhuman crimes and acts.

PRAVDA VIEWS NAMIBIA PROBLEM, SOLUTIONS

PM251427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[I. Tarutin article: "The Namibian Knot; Struggle Against Occupationist Republic of South Africa Regime Intensified"]

[Text] The future of Namibia, the last colony in southern Africa, is one of the continents most actue political problems. Back in 1966 the United Nations terminated Pretoria's mandate over Namibia (formerly the German possession of South-West Africa) but the apartheid regime refused to comply with this decision and to this day occupies a territory covering an area greater than that of Britain and France put together with a population of around 1 million.

A law unto itself there, the Republic of South Africa in alliance with Western monopolies is ruthlessly exploiting the indigenous population and stripping the country -- which is rich in rare and nonferrous metals, gold, diamonds and uranium -- of its natural assets. There are also reports of large oil deposits. Namibia's strategic importance as a buffer between the Republic of South Africa and free Africa is also of considerable significance.

The racists want to keep the country in their hands at all costs. But the South African military has been unable to suppress the national liberation struggle headed by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the United Nations as the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative. "Combat operations against SWAPO are costing $1 million a day," D. Hough, Republic of South Africa administration general in Namibia, has admitted. "It is politically expensive too."

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the Pretoria authorities to ignore the mounting international condemnation of Namibia's occupation. This is forcing the Republic of South Africa to maneuver. Its government claims that it is prepared "in principle" to grant Namibia independence but the racists are in fact planning to decolonize it in such a way that power would be in the hands of puppets and SWAPO would be excluded from the political arena. For this purpose the South Africans knocked together the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) from the tribal aristocracy and local white colonialists. A farcial election to Namibia's "legislature assembly" was organized. The "election," which was boycotted by SWAPO, was "won" by the DTA, which formed a sham government.

But Security Council Resolution 435 envisages holding general elections under UN control. This resolution provides a real basis for a Namibian settlement.

In a free and democratic vote the DTA's chances of succeeding are virtually nil. The DTA's weakness is so obvious that Pretoria recently adopted a decision to replace it with another coalition. P. Botha, Republic of South Africa prime minister, recommended Namibia's administrator general to form a new "transitional government of national unity."

But by reshuffling the deck of mutually antagonistic so-called "internal parties" and ethnic groupings the apartheid regime is testifying to their inadequacy. "Namibia today is beset by political chaos," the Johannesburg newspaper THE STAR writes. "SWAPO alone remains the only genuinely effective political force."

Realizing this, the Republic of South Africa Government is trying to secure as many one-sided advantages as possible for its stooges at the talks on Namibia which have been in progress since 1977 in collaboration with the so-called "contact group" of five Western powers (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada). The "five" acts as an intermediary between the Republic of South Africa on the one hand and SWAPO and the "frontline states" (Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana) on the other.

Pretoria has repeatedly broken off the talks. After they had broken down yet again through the fault of the Republic of South Africa, the "contact group" proposed a new "phased settlement plan." What does it come down to? It proposes granting Namibia independence in three stages. At the first stage the principles of Namibia's future constitution are approved; at the second the composition and nature of a UN force for the "transition period is specified; and at the third, terms for a cease-fire and the withdrawl of South African troops and the holding of elections are worked out.

The "contact group" plan starts with the words "In accordance with Security Council Resolution 435." But one is immediately struck by the departures from the UN document's main provisions. Resolution 435 specifies the occupying army's withdrawal as the paramount task. By contrast the "phased settlement" defers compliance with this fundamental demand indefinitely, thus enabling the apartheid regime to break off the process of granting Namibia independence at any moment if the situation does not develop in the way it would like.

Moreover, the Western "five" had devised a complex multi-level system for administering Namibia. It boils down to local organs of power having autonomy in the sphere of agriculture, finance, social security and so on. Bearing in mind that Namibia is divided into a number of Bantustans, where the tribal elite is in control, this approach preserves this structure, which was imposed by the Republic of South Africa. At the same time, areas with a mainly white population are taken out of the central government's control, especially on such an important matter as finance.

The elaborate electoral procedure (rejected by SWAPO) proposed by the "contact group" also seems to be in Pretoria's interests. The Republic of South Africa authorities are nevertheless making claim after claim, chiefly because they are counting on U.S. support in order to secure even more advantageous terms.

Thus, the Namibian diplomatic marathon resembles a hurdles race. The Republic of South Africa insists, for example, that Walvis Bay, the chief port and industrial center of Namibia, remain under its power. Groundless "linkage" of the South African troops' departure from Namibia with the evacuation from Angola of the Cuban contingent which is there at the request of the Angolan Government has recently been advanced as the chief demand.

The Government of Angola has resolutely rejected this idea, considering that such "linkage" is absolutely artificial. "The illegal demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola," its President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared, "pursues the aim of weakening the republic in the face of the threat from the South African aggressors. This is gross interference in the international affairs of sovereign Angola."

The "linkage" invented by the Republic of South Africa is merely an excuse to delay a Namibian settlement. And the attempts to secure Angola's consent to the racists' ultimatum are an indicator of the American desire to dictate its will to African states. This policy of Washington's provokes objections even from certain members of the "contact group." All the more so as the countries belonging to it have their own considerable interests in that region. Thus, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, has called the imposing of conditions on sovereign Angola by the United States and the Republic of South Africa "shameful." Paris has warned that it might withdraw from the "contact group" if agreement on granting independence to Namibia is not reached in the very near future. According to President F. Mitterrand, "France's participation in this group must not serve as a cover for endless talks."

However, the tone in the "five" is set primarily by Washington. The U.S. Administration has proclaimed a policy of "constructive rapprochement" with the Republic of South Africa. Therefore, the racists are defiantly standing firm at the talks on Namibia and at the same time are trying to rout SWAPO by military means. Punitive expeditions follow one after another.

Pretoria has long been waging a real war against neighboring states, seeking to make them abandon their support for SWAPO and change their stance on the Namibian question. The chief attack is directed at Angola. Several large-scale incursions have been made into its territory, and southern parts of the country covering an area of up to 50,000 square kilometers have been occupied. The racists have also activated the anti-government groupings which they maintain in bordering African countries, such as the Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or the Mozambique "National Resistance Movement."

But the Republic of South Africa has not succeeded in intimidating the "frontline states" or breaking SWAPO. The Namibian patriots are striving for freedom with weapon in hand. At the same time SWAPO also advocates the peaceful path for resolving the Namibian problem, proposing for this an international conference to discuss ways to a settlement on the basis of Resolution 435.

African countries and progressive forces on other continents demand the speediest implementation of this Security Council resolution. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have taken a well-defined and clear stand on this question. They advocate the immediate cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the handover of power to its people. International solidarity with SWAPO's struggle gives the Namibian patriots strength. "If the entire people rise to the battle, SWAPO, President Sam Nujoma has pointed out, "chen, however hard the road to victory, it will certainly come."

TASS: WICK TOUR TO SERVE U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

LD241654 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Harare November 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports: Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), has arrived in Zimbabwe for a visit on the last leg of his African tour which took him to Nigeria, Zaire, the Congo, Kenya and South Africa.

The director of the major U.S. propaganda agency chose Harare as the venue for a regional conference of the heads of the USIA bureaus in 16 countries of eastern and southern Africa. The agenda focuses on issues which, in the opinion of U.S. strategy-makers, should receive priority attention these days. They are ways of increasing the flow of propaganda to African countries and stepping up the cultural penetration of these countries by promoting radio and television shows and mounting exhibitions.

Officially, Charles Wick's tour is described as a "familiarisation" one and the Harare conference as a usual "exchange of experience." But local observers claim that Wick arrived in Africa on a special mission. That of securing a dramatic zoom in U.S. propaganda in Africa through the whole range of channels.

He brought to Africa a plan of a major ideological offensive against all and any progressive change in this continent. The large-scale propaganda operation, worked out with the active participation of U.S. special services, is aimed at undermining the emerging process of the establishment of a new international information order, by imposing the so-called "free flow of information and cultural exchanges" on African countries. For Africa this means a consolidated sway of the Western mass media. The unrestrained publicity of the Western, first of all the U.S., way of life, the freedom to publish all kinds of inventions and blatant lies, bordering on interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and support for racist-ruled South Africa.

It is noteworthy that Charles Wick is driving his current effort, which is part of the West's general propaganda offensive on Africa, immediately after the conclusion of a meeting here of a special monitoring group of UNESCO's intergovernmental conference on policy in the field of communications (AFRCOM). The participants in that conference are known to have stressed the importance of intensifying the struggle to repulise imperialist forces' aggression in the fields of ideology and information and to establish a new world information order in the interests of the socio-economic advancement of emergent states.

MOSCOW TV ON SUPPRESSED GHANA COUP

LD251814 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You already know about the attempt at a coup d'etat in Ghana. According to reports from Accra, the situation remains calm after the supression of this attempt. Troops loyal to the Provisional Council of National Defense are fully in control of the situation. State institutions, banks and trade enterprises are working in Ghana. However, the curfew from 1800-0600 remains in force. The borders and Accra international airport remain closed. Many participants in the failed putsch have been arrested. There are both military and civilian figures among these. Speaking on radio with a message to the people, Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional Council of National Defense, called on all the plotters who were still in hiding to give themselves up to the authorities.

The local press publishes some details of the events which took place. By no means have all the circumstances of the plot been uncovered. In particular, it is not known whether this attempted coup was inspired by external forces. However, a representative of the State Department hastened to make a statement dissociating himself from the events which took place in Ghana, in particular, he stated that none of the 2,700 U.S. citizens who are in the country were affected by the events of 24 November.

REAGAN'S PLANNED VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA VIEWED

No Cause for 'Merrymaking'

LD251820 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] Next week, when the U.S. Congress at its routine session begins to discuss Reagan's program for deployment of MX nuclear missiles, the head of the Washington administration will be out of the United States. Malicious tongues on Capitol Hill say Reagan wants to avoid the bitter criticism and the outcome of this discussion which is not yet known.

The U.S. President is preparing for his forthcoming visit to Latin America. Quite a lot is already being written and spoken about this trip. Reagan intends to visit Brazil, Colombia, Honduras and Costa Rica where he is also to meet leaders of the Salvadoran junta.

Washington official circles stress in every way that this will be, they say, a purely business trip without the luxurious ceremonies characteristic of the Reagan administration. Indeed, there are no particular reasons for merrymaking. The United States' policy in Latin American is meeting with growing criticism and deep distrust in various countries of that region, especially since the United States openly supported Britain's colonial adventure against Argentina over the Falkland Islands. Washington's support for tyrannical regimes in Salvador and Guatemala, crude pressure on the independent states of Latin America by the United States in all spheres, its striving to suppress social changes in Latin America -- all this is well known.

The Washington administration's hopes that Reagan's forthcoming trip to Latin American will help to build bridges over the deep abyss separating the United States from the countries of that region are unfounded. This conclusion was reached, for example, by the magazine BUSINESS WEEK on the basis of an analysis of irreconcilable contradictions between Washington and the states of Latin America.

Support From Brazil

PY250249 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Nikolay Morev commentary]

[Text] At the end of this month, President Reagan will start his tour through Latin America. He will visit Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras.

It is not just by chance that he chose Brazil as the first country he will visit. The influence of this important South American country is growing. The United States cannot ignore the economic and political power of Brazil or its ever increasing role in the world and especially in Latin America.

The relationship between the United States and Brazil is far from ideal, as was clearly demonstrated during President Figueiredo's visit to Washington in May 1982. There are a series of problems between these two countries. In our opinion, one of the main causes for this tense relationship is the fact that the United States, driven by its geopolitical ambitions, continues to treat Brazil as a dependent country.

Aspects of bilateral relations will undoubtedly be an important subject in the U.S.-Brazilian talks. According to information we have received, President Reagan also intends to take a close look at the situation created in Latin America as a consequence of the Malvinas issue as well as the situation in Central America.

Washington's clearly pro-British attitude during the Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic shows that the United States prefers to show solidarity with its North Altantic allies than to show continental solidarity.

Of course, this created a negative reaction in the Latin American countries, among them Brazil. The Latin American countries considered the inter-American system, created by the United States some decades ago, inefficient since it only responds to Washington's interests.

The OAS assembly, held recently in Washington, showed that many countries of the region increasingly support the reorganization of the inter-American system so as to serve Latin American interests better. Of course, Washington wants to prevent this. President Reagan's visit was organized in order to (?mitigate) the anti-American feelings in the continent, to neutralize the attempts to create a new regional security system which will exclude the United States and to ease existing tensions. [passage indistinct]

It is quite obvious that President Reagan hopes to convince Brazil not to review the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty signed in 1947. [passage indistinct]

The possibility of the White House trying to secure Brazil's support for its policy in Central America is not dismissed. The situation created in that subregion is unfavorable to Washington. [passage indistinct]

Argentine Refusal

PM251709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Proposal Rejected"]

[Text] Argentine President R. Bignone has rejected a White House proposal on a meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. This meeting, the paper writes, was to have taken place during a tour of a number of Latin American countries planned for the end of November by the head of the Washington administration.

Argentina's position caused disappointment and displeasure in the White House since the U.S. Administration had intended to use the trip to improve relations with Argentina and with other Latin American states. As is known, these relations deteriorated as a result of Washington's overt support for Britain in its colonial aggression against Argentina in the South Atlantic.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Report on 23 Nov Session

PM261021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

["Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Session" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began work 23 November 1982 in Moscow.

At 1000 hours in the Grand Kremlin Palace the first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held under the chairmanship of Soviet of Nationalities Chairman V.P. Ruben.

The deputies and guests observed one minute's silence in memory of outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, illustrious figure of the international communist and workers movement and indefatigable fighter for peace and the friendship of the peoples Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

At the suggestion of the chairman, acting on behalf of the chambers' Councils of Elders, the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the session agenda.

The agenda includes the following items:

1. Election of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium members.

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982.

3. On the USSR State Budget for 1983 and implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

4. On the draft USSR law on the USSR state border.

5. On the formation of Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities permanent commissions on energy.

6. Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The USSR Supreme Soviet embarked on a consideration of item one on the agenda.

At the suggestion of Deputy V.V. Grishin, acting on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Councils of Elders, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected deputy Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, very close comrade in arms of L.I. Brezhnev and talented organizer and political leader, as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputies S.A. Shalayev and N.G. Basov members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and released Deputy A.I. Shibayev from the position of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet listened to a report by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, and also a report by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held at 1600 hours in the Grand Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of Soviet of the Union Chairman A.P. Shitikov.

The deputies and guests observed a minute's silence in memory of deceased deputies M.A. Suslov, V.M. Glushkov, N.N. Inozemtsev, K.A. Karayev, A. Kosanbayev, R.M. Musin, Z.A. Pataridze, D. Rasulov, I.M. Semenov, A.V. Sidorenko, I.Z. Sokolov, A.N. Tsydenov and V.I. Chuykov.

The Soviet of the Union listened to a report by Credentials Commission Chairman K.S. Demirchyan on verification of the authority of deputies elected since the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as replacements.

The Soviet of the Union decreed recognition of the authority of the following deputies: N.A. Nazarbayev, elected 21 February 1982 for Lengerskiy Electoral Okrug No 655, Chimkent Oblast, Kazakh SSR; G.K. Tsinev, elected 20 June 1982 for Shchekinskiy Electoral Okrug No 320, Tula Oblast; V.S. Mikhalevich, elected 20 June 1982 for Kharkovskiy-Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug No 522, Kharkov Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; V.M. Kamentsev, elected 20 June 1982 for Umanskiy Electoral Okrug No 542, Cherkassy Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; V.A. Makarenko, elected 20 June 1982 for Oshskiy Electoral Okrug No 721. Kirghiz SSR; K. Makhkamov, elected 20 June 1982 for Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug No 723, Tajik SSR; N.L. Tadvashkina, elected 24 October 1982 for Seleginskiy Electoral Okrug No 362, Buryat ASSR; D.L. Kartvelishvili, elected 24 October 1982 for Tbilisskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug No 660, Georgian SSR; F.M.D. Amirov, elected 24 October 1982 for Akhsuinskiy Electoral Okrug No 677, Azerbaijan SSR.

The Soviet of the Union elected Deputy K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

The Soviet of the Union set up a permanent energy commission. Some 35 deputies were elected to the commission. Deputy A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, was elected chairman of the commission.

In accordance with USSR Supreme Soviet regulations the Soviet of the Union made some changes to the composition of previously elected permanent chamber commissions.

Then the discussion began of the reports on items two and three on the session agenda.

G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget and other permanent commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and, progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: L.B. Yermin (Nizhnelomovskiy Electoral Okrug, Penza Oblast); A.A. [illegible]arenko, (Zaporozhskiy-Zhovtnevyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhye Oblast); A.N. Aksenov (Grodnenskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodno Oblast); N.V. Goldin (Makeyevskiy-Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast); S. (Ya.) Yatskov (Krasnporesnenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow); N.D. Khudayberdyyev (Izbaskanskiy Electoral Okrug, Andizhan Oblast); N.T. Kozlov (Mytishchinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast); and N.A. Nazarbayev (Lengerskiy Electoral Okrug, Chimkent Oblast).

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held at 1600 hours in the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Hall of Sessions under the chairmanship of Soviet of Nationalities Chairman V.P. Ruben.

The deputies and guests observed a minute's silence in memory of deceased deputies I.Kh. Bagramyan, F.Ts. Gassiyeva, N.A. Pilyugin, Ye.K. Fedorov, S.K. Tsvigun and G.I. Chiryayev.

The Soviet of Nationalities listened to a report by Credentials Commission Chairman A.G. Korkin on the verification of the authority of deputies elected since the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as replacements. The Soviet of Nationalities decreed recognition of the authority of the following deputies: A.Ya. Ryakhov, elected 21 February 1982 for Sernurskiy Electoral Okrug No 601, Mari ASSR; V.A. Shamshin, elected 21 February 1982 for Yakutsk City Electoral Okrug No 690, Yakutsk ASSR; A.I. Mayorets, elected 20 June 1982 for Stepanakertskiy Electoral Okrug No 218, Azerbaijan SSR; V.I. Dmitriyev, elected 20 June 1982 for Daugavpils City Electoral Okrug No 302, Latvian SSR; S.P. Burenkov, elected 20 June 1982 for Aginskiy Buryatskiy Electoral Okrug No 741, Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug; V.L. Lapygin, elected 24 October 1982 for Piy-Kehmskiy Electoral Okrug No 653, Tuva ASSR; B. (?Y.) Balmont, elected 24 October 1982 for Glazovskiy Electoral Okrug No 663, Udmurt ASSR; and Yu.N. Prokopyev, elected 24 October 1982 for Vilyuyskiy Electoral Okrug No 695, Yakutsk ASSR.

The Soviet of Nationalities set up a permanent energy commission. Some 35 deputies were elected to it. Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was elected commission chairman.

In accordance with USSR Supreme Soviet regulations the Soviet of Nationalities made some changes in the composition of previously elected permanent chamber commissions.

Then the discussion began of the reports on items two and three on the session agenda.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget and other permanent commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, the USSR state budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: A. Grebenyuk (Zaysanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR); Ye.F. Karpova (Chernogorskiy Electoral Okrug, Khakass Autonomous Oblast); V.A. Sologub (Vinnitskiy Electoral Okrug, Ukrainian SSR); Ya.Ya. Vagris (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR ; T.B. Guzhenko (Khaapsaluskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); V.V. Proishchepchik (Krichevskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR); S.B. Tatliyev (Stepanakertskiy Electoral Okrug, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast); G.A. Tsitlidze (Makharadzavskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); and I.G. Ustiyan (Novoanenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR).

The session continues.

Party Policies Approved

LD242052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session today, participants reviewed the results of debates on the reports on the state plan for the country's socioeconomic development and the USSR Budget for 1983. A total of 46 people spoke in the debates.

Deputies unanimously approved the continuity of the party's course toward steady implementation of the internal and foreign policy worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress. They stressed the decisive significance of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech there by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Andropov.

Final speeches on the reports were made by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan, and USSR Minister of Finance Deputy Garbuzov. They stressed that all the remarks made by deputies during the debates on the program of socioeconomic development of the country, will be taken into consideration.

Korniyenko Speech on Borders

OW260147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy G.M. Korniyenko, Chirchikskiy Electoral Okrug, Tashkent Oblast (and USSR first deputy foreign minister), delivered at 24 November evening joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Deputy Fedorchuk's report and the coreport of the legislative proposals commission, which was delivered by Deputy Yarkovoy, have thoroughly established the importance of adopting the law on the USSR state border the draft of which has been submitted for the Supreme Soviet's consideration by the USSR Council of Ministers.

In addition to what they have said, I dwell briefly on certain international aspects of the bill on the border that is under consideration. Its international significance is determined first by the fact that state borders are the embodiment of a state's territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty and unity. So the attention that our party and the Soviet state have paid from Lenin's time to the present to questions relating to the USSR's state border, including to the legal regulation of these questions, is understandable. From the decree on instituting a border police signed by Lenin in May 1918 to the bill that we are discussing, the main thing has always been and remains to ensure the untouchability and inviolability of the Soviet state's borders.

While displaying constant concern for the untouchability of its own borders, the Soviet Union has never -- and it is important to emphasize this -- regarded the principle of the inviolability of borders as applying solely to itself. It has always been and continues to be in favor of the universality of this principle, in favor of the historically established borders of all states being recognized as inviolable and in favor of each state refraining from encroachments on another state's borders and of all border disputes that arise being resolved by peaceful means.

Thanks to the efforts primarily of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries it has been possible to do a considerable amount, especially in the last 10-15 years, to introduce the principle of the inviolability of borders into the practice of international relations.

For understandable reasons, the Soviet Union has attached and continues to attach exceptionally great importance to the inviolability of borders in Europe. Today it is regarded as a generally recognized truth that peace in Europe can be preserved only if no one encroaches on the present borders there. But that truth was reached at a high price; it was obtained in the fire of the most brutal of wars, which was unleashed by German fascism. And even after the rout of Hitler's Germany it took another 25 years of persistent political struggle and intense diplomatic efforts before this fundamental tenet was embodied in the treaty between the USSR and the FRG signed in August 1970 in Moscow. The Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG, along with the FRG's treaties with Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, which were concluded later, laid the foundation of peaceful relations in Europe, which rest on the only possible basis -- recognition of the real situation that took shape as a result of World War II and postwar development.

On the socialist countries' initiative and as a result of their efforts, the principle of the inviolability of borders was later enshrined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed in Helsinki 1 August 1975 by the supreme leaders of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada. Under the Final Act all the signatory countries regard one another's borders as inviolable and pledged to refrain now and in the future from any encroachments on those borders.

The USSR's border with the socialist community countries is rightly called a border of friendship and cooperation. And it is quite right that the law on the state border proposes including a special article enshrining the procedure whereby, as the speaker who delivered the report said, the USSR's border with the socialist community countries is protected by Soviet border troops in collaboration with those countries' border services. In the last few years the USSR has concluded treaties with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Mongolia on the regime of the state border and on cooperation and mutual assistance on border questions. The Soviet side has repeatedly expressed the readiness for our border with the PRC, which is 7,500 km long, also to be a border of friendship and good-neighborliness. It can be noted with satisfaction that the situation on the Soviet-Chinese border has been more tranquil lately, that questions of navigation in the border sectors of rivers are being resolved in a businesslike fashion and that agreement has been reached on resuming border trade.

Comrade Deputies! In supporting the recommendation of the legislative proposals commissions that the law on the USSR state border, along with the additions and clarifications made to it, be approved, I would like to note the great and fruitful work carried out on the bill by the commissions in question, and also by the joint deputies' preparatory commission that they set up. [applause]

Fedorchuk on Border Law

OW250646 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["On the Draft USSR Law on the USSR State Border; report By Deputy V.V. Fedorchuk, Chairman of the USSR KGB" -- IZVESTIYA headline; report delivered at 24 November evening joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Great Kremlin Palace]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The Soviet Government has submitted the draft law on the USSR state border for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The bill was given preliminary consideration by the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities legislative proposals commissions, which made additions and clarifications to it.

The USSR Council of Ministers agrees with all the commissions' amendments and asks the Supreme Soviet to adopt the law.

The draft law reflects the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for protecting the border, for defending the country's political and economic interests, for guarantees of strict compliance with socialist legality and law and order on the border, and for ensuring the necessary conditions for efficient activity by Soviet state organs and border troops.

The bill was prepared on the basis of the USSR Constitution and the decisions of the party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and in complete accordance with the principles of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the socialist state and on the defense of its interests and with the Leninist theses on the immutability [nezyblemost] and inviolability of the country's state border. The draft maintains continuity with the previous acts of legislation regarding the USSR state border and is in line with the norms of international law.

The draft law takes fully into account the leads and theses of the first act of legislation regarding the border -- the RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars Decree "On Instituting a Border Police (okhrana)," which was personally drafted and signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 28 May 1918. "The border police," the decree pointed out, "are entrusted with defending the RSFSR's border interests and, within the limits of the border zone, with defending citizens' person and property...."

The 1923 and 1927 statues and the statute on the protection of the USSR state border that is currently in force, which was approved by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 5 August 1960, were also used in formulating the draft.

Under the condicions of the deterioration in the international situation, the bill now under consideration reflects the increased need to further strenghten the USSR state border. It comprehensively regulates the whole complex range of relations associated with the establishment of the border, the procedure for crossing and protecting it, and so forth.

Since the deputies have the text of the draft law, permit me to swell only on its key provisions.

On the basis of the USSR Constitution and in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law, the draft law stresses: "The USSR unswervingly pursues the Leninist policy of peace, advocates the consolidation of the people's security and proceeds from the principle of the inviolability of state borders, which are the embodiment of a state's territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty and unity." These and other provisions of the draft reflect the fundamental principles of the Soviet state's foreign policy and its readiness to do everything necessary with a view to consolidating good-neighborly relations with adjoining countries and strengthening peace among the peoples.

The Soviet Union's clear and constructive stance on key questions of interstate relations is meeting with growing support from the whole world's people. The preparation and consideration of this bill at the USSR Supreme Soviet session confirm once again the immutability of the Soviet state's peace-loving course, its loyalty to its international commitments, and its constatnt readiness to base its relations with other states on noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. The law proceeds from the Leninst principles of the inviolability of borders, the peaceful settlement of disputes the mutual renunciation of the use of force and sovereign equality, which form the basis of our relations with adjoining countries and have been rigorously complied with since the first days of the Soviet state's existence.

It should be particularly emphasized that the draft law reflects what are by their nature profoundly internationalist norms of relations with neighboring countries of the socialist community. The border with them is a border of a new type, a border of friendship and cooperation where the fraternal countries' border guard servicemen perform their duty in close collaboration.

The bill comprehensively regulates the regime of the USSR state border. In accordance with the norms of international law and long practice of trading, economic and other relations with foreign states, it precisely lays down the prevailing procedure for the crossing of the USSR state border and for the movement and presence of foreign non-military ships and warships in the USSR's territorial and internal waters. It is stipulated that persons, means of transport, freight and property traveling across the USSR state border are subject to border and customs control. Health quarantine, veterinary and plant health types of control are also implemented in appropriate cases.

A separate section of the draft law is devoted to the border regime. It regulates in detail the rules for the entry, temporary presence and residence of Soviet citizens and other persons in the border zone and strip.

The draft law provides for a wide range of questions resolved by state organs in ensuring the reliable protection of the USSR state border. Under Article 27 of the draft, protection of the border on land, at sea and on rivers, lakes and other bodies of water is entrusted to the border troops, and protection of the border in the air is entrusted to the country's Air Defense Forces.

The bill includes among the most important duties of the border troops the suppression of any attempts illegally to change the line of the USSR state border on the ground, the repulse of armed incursions into the Soviet Union's territory, the suppression of other provocations on the border, and the defense of the population, socialist property and citizens' personal property against criminal encroachments. The draft law obliges the border troops to suppress, following the established procedure, the illegal movement across the USSR state border of explosive, toxic, radioactive and narcotic substances, weapons, ammunition and other objects whose import into the USSR or export from the country is prohibited and to assist customs organs in the struggle against smuggling.

While consistently pursuing a line toward the peaceful solution of any problems that arise on the border, the Soviet Union has at the same time always dealt a due rebuff to those who have dared encroach on the inviolability of our border. It is for precisely this reason that the bill endows the border troops with all the necessary rights, up to and including the right to use weapons and combat equipment to repel armed attack and in other instances provided fot by the law.

Comrade Deputies! The state border lives a complex life in which there is not even a minute's lull: Various channels of international communication operate: trading, economic and cultural relation's are implemented across the border; power lines, gas and petroleum pipelines, bridges and other installations are constructed and operated. Of course, all this work is regulated by the relevant international agreements. However, many unforseen questions that need to be resolved without delay in the light of the sides' interests arise in practice.

Specially appointed border representatives deal with examining and resolving these questions. They make the maximum efforts to maintain an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust on the state border. The institution of border representatives is a comparatively new one in international law. It arose on the Soviet Union's initiative in 1925, was recognized by other states and began to be widely employed in practice. Therefore questions of border representatives' work are also reflected in the bill.

The draft law proposes enshrining in legislation the working people's participation in protecting the USSR state border as an important and long-established form of Soviet citizens' fulfillment of their patriotic duty of defending the homeland. The link with the working people is of inestimable importance in the work of state security organs and in border troops' official and combat activity. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy emphasized this. Addressing the graduates of the higher border school in 1925, he noted: "... by winning the population's sympathies,you will have the best helpers in protecting the border..."

The link between Border Guards and the local population that has been brought into being by the Soviet social and state system and the constant support from the working people are part of their life, a wonderful tradition and an important source of our strength. Displaying great political vigilance, Soviet people constantly help Border Guards to detain border violators, to safeguard the border regime and to resolve other tasks. For their part the border troops assist local soviets and other state organs in implementing national economic plans, take an active part in measures to preserve natural resources, help labor collectives in their production activity and exercise patronage over kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and schools.

Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The bill assigns an exceptionally great place in the responsible work of protecting the USSR state border to the USSR KGB border troops. For almost 65 years now the border troops, as a component part of the USSR Armed Forces, in close collaboration with the Soviet Army and Navy, customs organs and other competent organs and with working people's vigorous support, have worthily fulfilled the tasks entrusted to them in protecting our motherland's state border.

After the victory of Great October, when the young Soviet republic found itself in a fiery ring of enemies, Communists and Komsomol members, patriots boundlessly devoted to the revolution, went to the defense of the border at the call of Lenin's party. Learning the difficult work of the border service, they successfully countered the many attempts by imperialist intelligence agencies to send armed gangs into our country and to send in spies and saboteurs, took part in eliminating the Basmak movement and were the first to courageously meet the aggressors who encroached on the Soviet state's independence.

The Soviet people will forever gratefully remember the Border Guard servicemen, the heroes of the Brest fortress and the other valiant defenders of the motherland. Over 150 Border Guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their worthy contribution to the victory over fascism during the Great Patriotic War and more than 13,000 were awarded orders and medals. Andrey Babushkin and Andrey Korobitsin, Nikita Kaymanov and Aleksey Makhalin, Fedor Morin, Aleksey Lopatin, Ivan Chernopyatko, the legendary Border Guard and tracker hero of the Soviet Union Nikita Fedorovich Karatsyupa and many, many other border guards showed themselves to be reliable sentires of the border, valiant warriors and faithful sons of their great people.

The names and deeds of the heroes are an inspiration to all Border Guards, who both in the postwar years and under present-day conditions did set and still set examples of courage and heroism in defending our fatherland's borders. Day and night, in searing heat and severe winter cold, at border outposts and on board ships our Border Guard troops vigilantly perform their difficult service and are always at their combat posts. Service on the border has become a real school for training soldiers, where they acquire such qualities as courage, steadfastness and valor, physical endurance and the ability to keep and defend the interests of the state and the people. High qualities are nourished in Border Guards by the life-giving force of Marxism-Leninism, loyalty to the Communist Party's cause and love of the socialist motherland.

Under contemporary conditions, when imperialism's aggressive circles are steering a course toward exacerbating the international situation, expanding military preparations and stepping up covert subversive activity against socialist countries, the party imposes particular responsibility on the Border Guard troops for protecting the borders and ensuring the security of the Soviet state.

In his letter to the personnel of Border Guard posts bearing heroes' names L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "the motherland has entrusted the Border Guards with the honorable mission of vigilantly and reliably protecting the state border against any encroachments. And the Soviet Border Guards are fulfilling that mission with honor."

Nowadays our class enemy is pursuing total espionage against our country, implementing ideological sabotage and striving to damage the Soviet economy in a more vigorous and massive way than ever before. The imperalist special services allocate an important place in their subversive activity to hostile actions on our border. Cynically fooouting the norms of international law, Western intelligence organs and ideological sabotage centers try to get their agents and emissaries into our country and to illegally import into the USSR weapons and explosives, narcotics, specialized radio devices and portable duplicating equipment, and printed materials of a subversive character. The Border Guards and customs men have to unravel all manner of tricks to counter this hostile activity.

Relying cn the help of the working people, the Border Guard troops, the Soviet Chekists, devote all their strength to guarding the Soviet state and society against the subversive activity of imperialist special services, various kinds of anti-Soviet centers and their spies and emissaries. Thanks to the daily concern of the party and the government, the Soviet Border Guard troops have at their disposal everything they need to fulfill the complex and responsible tasks imposed on them; modern combat resources, first-class equipment and -- most important -- experienced, well-trained cadres boundlessly devoted to the motherland.

Loyal sons of the multinational family of the Soviet people serve and receive ideological termpering in the ranks of the Border Guard troops. Permit me to express the gratitude and thanks of the KGB and the USSR KGB Border Guards Command to the party and Komsomol organizations, soviets, military commissariats, labor collectives and parents of Border Guards for the truly communist upbringing of the younger generation and for the fact that those entering into service in the Border Guard troops are morally steadfast representatives of our wonderful Soviet youth, with all-around training and a love of their motherland.

Comrade Deputies! Soviet people fully approve the firm and consistent implementation of the party's strategic line in domestic and foreign policy which was elaborated under the salutary influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The country's working people responded warmly in their hearts to and greeted with patriotic enthusiasm of tremendous force the prescriptions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) extraordinary plenum to the effect that the source of Soviet society's invincible strength has been, is and will remain the unity of party ranks, the wisdom of the party's collective leadership and the unshakable unity of the party and the people.

The Border Guard troops, all the Chekists, like all the Soviet people, received the unanimous election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- a very close cofighter of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with a feeling of profound satisfaction and with complete approval.

We all know Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as a talented leader and organizer and a politician of the Lenin school, possessing a broad perspective [krugozor] and great perspicacity, a profound perception [videniye] of problems and a wise circumspection when taking decisions.

In his 15 years working at the post of chairman of the USSR KGB, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov played a prominent role in the steady implementation of the party's line of fully restoring and consolidating Leninist principles in the work of the state security organs and of further developing those principles in conformity with the present stage of communist building and the development of our statehood and democracy.

All the activity of the USSR state security organs is constructed nowadays under the leadership and unremitting control of the party, in complete accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the demands of the Soviet laws and on the basis of an unbreakable link with the working people. The KGB have come in actuality [stali na dele] to fulfill the role of the party's combat detachment in defending October's gains.

Yuriy Vladimirovich's activity in the post of KGB chairman was appraised highly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The Soviet Chekists, the Border Guard troops, together with all the people wish Yuriy Vladimirovich great new accomplishments for the benefit of the Soviet people, to the glory of our beloved motherland, in the interests of peace throughout the world and for the sake of the triumph of communism.

Comrade Deputies: The Central Committee plenum which has just completed its work was a vivid new reaffirmation of the unshakability of the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state toward continued consistent implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress plan.

The party is doing everything to ensure the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized, "In a complex international situation, in which the forces of imperialism are trying to impel the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and the state will unshakably defend our motherland's vital interests and maintain high vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression."

As they prepare to greet our motherland's glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- in a worthy way, the Soviet Border Guards, together with all the Soviet people, are checking their intentions and actions again and again against the Leninst program for building a communist society. They are working persistently on fulfilling their lofty, soldiers' duty even better. The basis of the combat and political training and all the operational service activity of the Border Guard troops is the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also the presriptions of the conference of leading Soviet Army and Navy personnel held on 27 October 1982.

Once the law on the USSR state border is adopted, great organizational and party political work will be performed on the basis of the provisions laid down on it, aimed at further intensifying personnel training, developing the Border Guards' operational art and tactics, raising the level of collaboration with the country's soviet organs and Armed Forces military units, and consolidating the link with the working people in the task of defending the state border.

Permit me, comrade deputies, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the Soviet Chekists, the Border Guard Troops, who are boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will continue to stand vigilantly on guard over Great October's gains and, as loyal sons of the people, will devote all their strength, knowledge and abilities to the cause of ensuring their beloved motherland's security and reliably protecting its sacred borders.

Menteshashvili Nomination

LD241956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and then Deputy Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was called upon to speak. He said:

In connection with the demise of Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, at this session we have to settle the question of the election of secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee recommends for this post deputy Menteshashvili, Tengiz Nikolyevich, who works as first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom of the party.

Comrade Menteshashvili, born in 1928, a Georgian by nationality, member of the CPSU since 1954, has higher education in the speciality of mechanical engineering. He started his working career at the metalurgical works in the city of Rustavi. For more than 20 years he has been in party work. He was first secretary of Rustavi Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party, then second -- and during the past 6 years -- first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom of the party.

Comrade Menteshashvili was elected deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Ninth Convocation. At the present time he is a deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities. Comrade Menteshashvili has shown himself to be a trained worker and a good organizer.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution on the election of Deputy Menteshashvili as secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Report on Concluding Session

LD242236 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place this evening in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies greeted with warm applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demicehv, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov. Those present honored the memory of Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, who died suddenly.

The concluding speech on the debate of the state plan for economic and social development of the country in 1983 and progress in implementing the plans for the current year was delivered by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. In separate voting by chambers, the deputies unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 and a decision on the progress of implementation of the plan for 1982.

The concluding speech on the debate of the USSR State Budget for 1983 and of the execution of the budget in 1981 was delivered by Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance. In separate voting by chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the state budget for next year and approved the report on the execution of the budget for 1981.

Then the deputies unanimously adopted a decision on the appointment of Comrade Aliyev as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A report on the draft law on the USSR state border was delivered by Deputy Fedorchuk, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security.

The joint report of the two chambers' commissions on this question was delivered by Deputy Yakovyy, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies who spoke in the debate noted that the adoption of the new law on the USSR state border reflects the Soviet Union's fidelity to international obligations and its constant readiness to build relations with other countries on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs. It tesifies to our state's desire to consolidate good-neighborly relations with contiguous countries, to strengthen peace between peoples and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

In separate voting by chambers, the deputies unanimously adopted the law on the USSR state border and a decision on bringing the law into effect.

A report on the confirmation of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was delivered by Deputy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium. The deputies adopted the appropriate laws and decisions in accordance with the report.

Then Deputy Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke, He said that in connection with the death of Deputy Georgadze, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has recommended Deputy Menteshashvili, who was working as first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom, for the post of secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputies unanimously adopted a decision on the election of Comrade Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili as secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation ended its work.

CORRECTION: SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ADOPTS BUDGET

The report on the adoption of the state budget by the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 24 November and published under the subheading "State Budget Adopted" on page P 39 of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT should be corrected as follows:

First paragraph, from end of line 2, item should read: ...the sum of R354,106,241,000, with revenue exceeding....(correcting figure).

LEADERS ATTEND GEORGADZE FUNERAL SERVICE

Georgadze Obituary

LD241836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] It is with profound sorrow that CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce that Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died suddenly at the age of 70 on 23 November. The obituary, signed by party and state leaders, stresses that in all spheres of his work Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgazde displayed the high responsibility of a party member, organizational ability and exactingness to himself. He was distinguished by devotion to principle, personal modesty and a tactful and considerate attitude to people; he was held in respect by his comrades.

Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze's services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state were marked by two Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the Labor Red Banner and Red Star and many medals. The bright memory of Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, a true son of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people, will remain forever in our hearts. The commission for organizing the funeral of Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announces that the casket containing the body of the deceased will be placed in the Hall of the Red Banner of the Central Soviet Army House 1000-1300 on 26 November, for leave-taking. The funeral will take place at Novodevichye Cemetery.

Lying in State, Funeral

LD261414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow bid farewell today to Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was drapped in colors. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed on a pedestal decorated with flowers. On red satin lay two Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of the Red Star, and medals and awards from foreign countries. A multitude of wreaths were in the hall, including ones from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The funeral watch was taken by Comrades Grishin, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

At the Novodevichye Cemetery, where Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze was buried, a funeral service was held. Comrades Kuznetsov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov and members of the funeral organizing commission attended the service.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, opened the meeting and noted Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze's services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the matter of developing all aspects of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies.

Comrade Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the writer Abashidze, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Hero of Socialist Labor, spoke at the meeting.

FOREIGN POLICY DIRECTIONS ANALYZED, DISCUSSED

Krasikov: Policy Unchanged

LD252036 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Peace Is the Goal" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Lately the leading political figures and mass media of Western countries are widely discussing prospects for a further development of international relations, expressing their views on this matter. The idea running through all the pronouncements, just as the main characteristic feature of the messages of condolences that came into the USSR from the West on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, is the recognition of the immense contribution which has been made by the Soviet Union to the strengthening of peace and the development of cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. Among the authors of such pronouncements are not only long-standing friends of our country but also those who for years have been repeating far-fetched assertions as to a "Soviet military threat". Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, for example, deemed it necessary to express the hope that "the general line of the foreign policy (of the USSR) will be preserved."

"The death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev," Yuriy Andropov pointed out in his speech at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, "caused abroad a lot of conjecture concerning the future policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs. Just think how many attempts have been made in recent years to ascribe to the Soviet Union all kinds of sinister intentions, to portray our policy as an aggressive one, jeopardizing the security of now one state, now another. But now it turns out that they worry lest this policy might be changed. The continuation of this policy is seen as an important precondition for peace and tranquility in the international arena".

Of course there have not been and there are no grounds for speculation about some "changes" in the USSR's foreign policy. The policy has been and remains such as it was determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the invariable aims of our foreign policy are to ensure a lasting peace and to defend the right of the peoples to independence and social progress. In the struggle for these aims the leadership of the party and the state will be acting consistently and thoughtfully in line with its principles.

At the same time the present situation in the world arena compels us to take measures to maintain the country's defence capacity at a proper level. The Soviet people have to accomplish the tasks of socio-economic development in a complex international situation. The aggressive circles of the USA and its allies for the militarist bloc of NATO have now taken the road of confrontation in international affairs, in every way hinder the relaxation of tension, and openly practise material preparation for a new war.

At the USSR Supreme Soviet session it was reaffirmed once again that our state does not and will not spend on defence a single rouble in excess of what is absolutely necessary for ensuring the security of the Soviet people, its friends and allies. The State Budget of the USSR for 1983 allocates 17,050 million roubles for defence needs, which accounts for 4.8 percent of the budget expenditure. We are for a search for a sound and acceptable-to-the-sides basis for a solution to the most complex problems and first of all, of course, to the problems of curbing the race of armaments, both nuclear and conventional. But, as Yuriy Andropov said, let no one expect a unilateral disarmament from us.

Kuznetsov's View

AU241300 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[SMO report: "Soviet Officials: New Accents and Nuances May Be Expected"]

[Text] Vienna -- "Even though the Soviet Union's foreign policy will always remain unchanged in substance, new accents and nuances may be expected from the most recent leadership change." This view is being upheld by Vladimir Kuznetsov, Western Europe chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, in an interview with DIE PRESSE. The fronts of Soviet foreign policy have already begun to move somewhat: Concurrently with the newly resumed dialogue with China, a mitigation of the situation in Afghanistan is also looming on the horizon. Kuznetsov expects that martial law in Poland will be lifted soon.

There are now better conditions than ever for entering into talks with the Reagan administration according to Kuznetsov: The positive condolence telegram of the U.S. President after Brezhnev's death was well received in Moscow; lifting the pipeline sanctions also constitutes a step in the right direction. It is now time following the elapse of the first half of Reagan's term in the office to "finally establish contacts on an appropriate level."

Kuznetsov sees in the West "certain quarters" which regard the Polish crisis as an "instrument of their crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist camp." Nevertheless, the events clearly indicate the direction of future developments: Poland possesses enough reserves to overcome the crisis with its own forces.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, Kuznetsov also sees "indications in the West that the possibility of a political settlement of the issue is now being more strongly taken into consideration." In view of the messy military situation, Moscow's interest in such a solution has increased.

As head of the West European sector of the Central Committee International Information Department, Kuznetsov is also responsible for Austria. He assesses Austrian-Soviet relations as "almost troublefree." The two countries are finding a common language with respect to many problems, he said. The political opportunities of particularly the small European countries such as Austria have not be exhausted, Kuznetsov notes. With respect to Chancellor Kreisky's trip to Moscow scheduled for next year, Kuznetsov also points out possible initiatives to "eliminate controversial issues in Europe."

UK, U.S. Reports Cited

LD250050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The British newspaper THE TIMES points out: It was stated in Moscow that the Soviet Union sees the purport of talks with the United States and other Western countries as more than the recording of differences. As has been stated by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the Soviet Union, talks are a way of combining the efforts of various states in order to achieve results beneficial to all sides. The U.S. television company CBS notes in its news bulletin: Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated categorically that nobody should expect unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader stressed that Moscow is in favor of equality and of taking into account the interests of both sides.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET

OW260635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] The Communist Party is steadfastly implementing the decisions of its 26th congress and the economic strategy it elaborated for the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole.

The continuity of the unshakable Leninist line was reaffirmed once again by the 22 November 1982 routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum examined and basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft USSR state budget for 1983. These major documents assumed the force of law after all-around examination and unanimous adoption by the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

A major speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It gives a comprehensive analysis of the contemporary state of the Soviet economy and defines a ramified program for further struggle to increase the efficiency of the national economy, promote its intensification and improve the entire sphere of leadership of the economy. The CPSU Central Committee decisions, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and the USSR Supreme Soviet session materials are permeated with Leninist concern for strengthening the motherland's might and increasing the people's prosperity.

"...Concern for the Soviet person," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "for his working and everyday living conditions and for his spiritual development remains a major program prescription for the party."

The year 1983 -- core year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- will ensure our country's further forward progress along the path of communism-building. It is planned to accelerate rates of economic development and to increase absolute levels of growth in national income and industrial and agricultural output.

The increase in national income utilized for consumption and accumulation will be 3.3 percent, or R15 billion as against the R9 billion expected in the current year. The volume of industrial production will increase by 3.2 percent, or R23 billion as against R20 billion in 1982.

A most important integral part of the party's economic strategy is the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. It combines the efforts of working people in agriculture and the associated sectors of industry, transport, procurements and trade with a view to achieving the common final aim of ensuring the population's provision with all types of food and substantially improving the structure of the diet. Gross agricultural output is to increase by R13 billion in 1983 as compared with 1982, or by 10.5 percent.

A considerable place is allocated in the 1983 plan to improving transport and communications, to capital construction and to developing science and technology. As always, defense needs are adequately taken into account. The party has considered and still considers it imperative, especially in the current international situation, to provide everything necessary for the Army and the Navy. A vivid manifestation of concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and for the inviolability of its borders was the Supreme Soviet's adoption of the law on the USSR state border.

In outlining the new frontiers and the new peaks which have to be achieved, the party draws the attention of party, soviet, economic and other organizations and labor collectives to the need to direct all efforts into the realization of the most important task advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress -- the task of stepping up the intensification of social production and increasing the efficiency of the national economy. Maximum use must be made of existing potential for improving economic activity, accelerating scientific-technical progress and increasing labor productivity.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum reaffirmed loyalty to the foreign policy course elaborated by the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses. Its invariable aim to is to ensure peace and to defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session have received nationwide approval and support and provided a new charge of creative strength and energy. Working people in the cities and the countryside, feeling boundless respect and love for their own dear party, are declaring their determination to successfully complete the tasks of the current year, to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor victories and to achieve fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Soviet people's armed defenders are at one with them in thought and deed. Rallying their ranks around the Communist Party and unanimously supporting its domestic and foreign policy, the soldiers of the Army and Navy see it as their duty to stand vigilantly and reliably on guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to strengthen the motherland's might by selfless soldier's labor.

Great agitation and propaganda work is under way among the troops to explain the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session decisions. The tasks ensuing from the plenum decisions and from the tenets and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have to be discussed at party aktiv meetings in the military districts, groups of forces and fleets, commands and military training establishments and in party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Study of the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials, of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session documents is being organized within all firms of political studies for Army and Navy personnel. The system of Marxist-Leninist training for generals, admirals and officers is allocating 4 hours of seminar study time for the purpose. The system of political studies for ensigns and warrant officers and the system of political classes for enlisted men and men and NCOs are also devoting 4 hours to the subject. It is important to ensure active participation in the explanatory work by leading command and political cadres and staff and nonstaff lecturing groups. All work on propagandizing and studying the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session materials must be performed in indissoluble connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and directed toward training soldiers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and toward mobilizing personnel to the struggle for high-quality fulfillment of the tasks of the new training year.

The Soviet people look confidently to the future. Under the wise leadership of Lenin's party, they will secure new achievements in economic and cultural building and ensure the country's further successful advance along the Leninist path toward communism.

IZVESTIYA: 'SAMPLE TOPICS' FOR POLITICAL WORK

OW260514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

[Unattributed report: "Following Lenin's Course Toward New Victories for Communism!"]

[Text] Soviet people received with great satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and the USSR Supreme Soviet session materials.

Party organizations have started work on explaining and studying these documents and mobilizing the working people to fulfill the tasks set. To assist organizers of integrated political days and sociopolitical readings, report makers, lecturers, propagandists, political information workers and agitators, a list of sample speaking topics [primernaya tematika vystupleniy] is published:

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum -- an important stage in the struggle to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and Yu.V. Andropov's speech -- a militant, specific action program for the party and the people.

The CPSU -- proven leader [vozhd] of the Soviet people.
The collective wisdom of our party.
The unity of the party and the people is the guarantee of Soviet society's invincible strength.
Continuity in CPSU domestic and foreign policy.
The Leninist course of the 26th CPSU Congress is unshakable.
The plan for communist creation and peace.
The good of the people and the preservation of peace -- the CPSU's main tasks.
The party's plans are the people's plans.
The state plan is law.
The USSR Budget for 1983.
Raising the economy to the level of contemporary demands.
Boosting the economy and raising the people's prosperity -- the party's main concern.
The Communist's place is in the forefront of struggle and labor.
Labor -- the foundation of our motherland's greatness and might.
The better we work, the better we will live.
Concern for Soviet people -- the party's most important program prescription.
Housing construction in 1983.
The growth of social consumption funds.
Our collective's tasks in 1983.
Doing as much as possible as well as possible is everyone's duty.
Utilizing production capacities more fully and efficiently.
The main indicator of efficiency -- the level of labor productivity.
Let us increase labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every workplace.
Working in shock fashion is our patriotic and international duty.
The realistic nature of our plans rests on savings and on an assiduous attitude to the people's property.
Our contribution to the nationwide movement for economy and thrift.
Maximum attention to the development of the raw materials and processing sectors.
The country's fuel and energy complex.
Let us commission the new gas pipelines ahead of schedule.
Strict accounting for every gram of fuel.
The highest return on every working hour.
Not a minute of idleness, not a gram of wastage.
Let us root out laxity, bad management and extravagance.
The standard of labor discipline -- indicator of a collective's ideological and moral maturity.
Raising people to do creative work and have a high political and moral culture.
Let us not be tolerant of violators of discipline, drunkards and bad workmen.
Let us make better use of national economic reserves.

Let us accelerate scientific-technical progress.
The achievements of science and technology must be introduced into production.
Why is leading experience slow in being introduced in our collective?
Supporting what is new and advanced by every means.
Emulating the guardsmen of the 5-year plan.
Mechanizing manual labor -- an urgent task.
The agroindustrial complex in 1983.
Our contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.
The Food Program -- the concern of each and every one of us.
All efforts into resolving the food problem.
Strengthening and efficienty utilizing the material and technical base of agriculture.
A high return on investments in agriculture.
Let us complete the agricultural year successfully.
Let us preserve in full the crop that is harvested.
Grain is our invaluable wealth. Let us be careful with it.
Attention and concern for next year's harvest.
Let us winter the livestock in an organized way.
Let us use fodder sensibly.
Let us increase the output and improve the quality of consumer goods.
Let us resolutely eliminate shortcomings in the work of transport.
More and better-quality metal for the motherland.
Maximum attention to capital construction.
Let us increase the speed and quality of capital construction work.
Our collective's plan and socialist pledges for 1983.
We exert [our] main influence on the world revolutionary process by our economic policy.
The community of socialist states -- an influential force of modern times.
In the unity of the socialist community lies our strength.
The plans of the community of socialist states are plans of peace and creative building.
USSR solidarity and cooperation with liberated countries.
The Soviet Union and the planet's peace-loving forces.
The CPSU's struggle for lasting peace and international cooperation.
The will of the party and the Soviet people for peace is invariable.
Military confrontation is not our choice.
A world without weapons is socialism's ideal.
The consolidation of peace is the guiding star to tomorrow.
You cannot get peace from imperialists by begging. We will struggle for it.
The USSR's struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for detente and disarmament.
The USSR Armed Forces -- a reliable sentry for Great October's gains.
Defending the socialist fatherland -- the sacred duty of every USSR citizen.
By selflfess labor we will strengthen the motherland's might and world peace.
The further development of socialist democracy.
The triumph of the CPSU's Leninist national policy.
The 60th anniversary of the USSR -- a holiday of the Soviet people's friendship and fraternity.
The indestructible union of free republics.
We are strong in Leninist friendship.
A shock finish to the jubilee year.
Let us greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new successes in work, study and creativity.
Let us mark 1983 with shock labor.
We shall fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum!
Following Lenin's course toward new victories for communism!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN EXTOLS UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE

PM241441 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen the Motherland's Might"]

[Text] Soviet people are well aware that the party regards serving the people as the supreme goal and meaning of its entire activity.

The unswerving unity of the party and people has been and remains a source of Soviet society's indestructible strength. The CPSU sacredly treasures the working people's trust and constantly strengthens its ties with the masses. The people have been convinced on the basis of practice that our party remains equal to its historic mission at any turn of events, during any trials.

During the days of mourning in connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Soviet people have unanimously stated their support for the party's policy and their boundless trust in it. The people believe in the party and its mighty collective reason and will, and wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy. Every Soviet person well knows that whatever may happen, the banner of Lenin, the banner of October under which worldwide historical victories have been won, is in reliable hands.

Addressing the funeral meeting in Red Square, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the party will continue to do everything necessary to further improve the people's living standard, to develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and to consolidate the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Soviet people's will.

These words are encountering an ardent response and unanimous support among Soviet people. At meetings held everywhere in labor collectives, in the country's cities and villages, Soviet people have responded wholeheartedly to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people. They wholly and fully approved the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum which confirmed the continuity of the party's course in implementing the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's welfare, and the consolidation of peace and security on the planet.

The rural working people, like every Soviet person, in defining their place and the extent of their contribution to the nationwide cause of the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, state their readiness to do as much as possible at their posts and in their lives for the benefit of the fatherland, the consolidation of peace and the triumph of communism.

"On behalf of the workers of the Kalininskiy Sovkhoz, Kalinin Oblast," the sovkhoz's director, Hero of Socialist Labor V. Kuznetsov, a delegate to the 26th party congress, said, "I declare that we wholeheartedly approve the party's line and will struggle still more actively to increase the production of field and stockraising unit output and to improve the people's welfare, we will unfailingly fulfill all the party's plan!"

"The goals set by the party summon us to even loftier heights," honored kolkhoz member I. Akimov from Babayevskiy Rayon, Vologda Oblast, writes to SELSKAYA ZHIZN. "Responding with deeds, the decisions of the 26th party congress, our farm's workers have already fulfilled the annual milk production plan. The arable farmers have also worked well. In the new year we will direct even greater efforts toward the main thing -- increasing the productivity of the fields and stockraising units. Major capital investments are envisaged for social development. The party's course toward the economy's further development, confirmed by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, is the course of our entire people."

"We agricultural workers," A. Kondratyev, chairman of the Avrora Kolkhoz near Moscow, writes, "will rally still more closely around the Leninist Central Committee and display the utmost degree of organization and discipline at every work place."

Just three letters from the newspaper's enormous mail -- three testimonies to the rurel workers' thoughts and aspirations. But they express the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet people. These words of gratitude to the party and loyalty to it can quite rightly be uttered by each one of us today.

Life advances. Now that the focus of the rural workers' cares is shifting from the fields and meadows to the stockraising units and workshops. The laboratories and study classes, it is very important to work precisely and harmoniously, at full strength. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, every selkhoztekhnika and selkhozkhimiya collective and every collective in the other links of the agroindustrial complex must make the maximum effort to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the second year of the 5-year plan, and thus to lay a firm foundation for the implementation of the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole. Our labor achievements will be a fitting gift to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The party has armed the Soviet people with an imposing program of communist creation elaborated by the 23d through 26th CPSU Congresses. This program is being unswervingly implemented. The party is consistently and persistently doing everything to further improve the people's well-being on the basis of the intensification of production, improvement of its efficiency and quality of work and to fulfill the USSR Food Program. It states its readiness to continue to display all-around concern for the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, for the strengthening of Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and for the ideological tempering of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism. The sacred duty of every rural worker is to promote by every means the attainment of the party's goals, by his persistent labor to strengthen the country's might, and by his every step to increase his socialist motherland's prestige. The unity of the party and people is the guarantee of all our successes.

CORRECTION: LAST VOLUME OF USTINOV-EDITED BOOK

The second half (paragraphs 5-9) of the report on volume 12 of the "History of World War II 1939-1945" which appeared in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 Movember in the First Edition on page 3 and which was published on page R 15 of the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Last Volume of World War II History Published" was inadvertently published at the top of page R 19.

CORRECTION: IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON SUSLOV BIRTHDAY

Please note that the article commemorating the 80th birthday of Mikhail Suslov, carried by Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 November in the Morning Edition on page 2 and published in the 23 November Soviet Union DIALY REPORT beginning on page R 15 under the heading "IZVESTIYA ARTICLE MARKS SUSLOV BIRTHDAY," ends at the bottom of page R 18 with the words: ... of Marxism-Leninism.

COMPARISON: PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET CULTURE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 November in its Second Edition on page one carries an editorial on the role and tasks of Soviet culture. This item has been compared with the version appearing in PRAVDA's first edition of the same date and published on pages R 1-R 3 of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "PRAVDA Editorial on Role, Tasks of Soviet Culture," and was found to be identical except for the following variation:

Page R 3, paragraph 3, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA's second edition reads: ... to be better thought-out and more purposeful....(substituting "thought-out" for "throughout")

RAIN, FLOODS IN AZERBAIJAN DAMAGE CROPS

LD251410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Baku: Torrential rain which started 2 days ago in the subtropics of Azerbaijan has not stopped for a single hour. Yet again, as happened in recent floods, the rivers have burst their banks. A mass of water weighing many tons has rushed down from the hills into the fields. A considerable amount of the area sown to winter cabbage has suffered in Lenkoranskiy Rayon, as have the forcing frames growing vegetable crop seedlings, and the vineyards. The floods are threatening roads linking populated areas in the region.

A headquarters to combat the elements has been set up at Lenkoran Gorkom. Workers from all the farms in the rayon are in the vegetable and tea plantations with equipment are making extra flood channels to drain the flooded area.

JOINT RESOLUTION ON LIVESTOCK WINTERING

PM251355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee recently adopted a resolution "On Developing All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Wintering of Livestock and Increased Production and Purchases of Livestock-Raising Products in the 1982-83 Winter Period." The resolution points out that kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all working people in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, are working persistently to realize the Food Program and to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Many foremost production workers and innovators and collectives of livestock-raising teams and units, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations have advanced an initiative to develop all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and increased production and sales to the state of meat, milk and other livestock-raising produce in the 1982-83 winter period.

The livestock raisers' patriotic initiative meets with broad support in the collectives of enterprises and associations of Selkhoztekhnika and the mixed feed, microbiological, food, meat and dairy and fish industries, which are seeking to ensure a high standard of technical services for livestock raising, to find reserves and possibilities for additional production and deliveries of machinery and equipment for livestock units and fodder shops and of mixed feed and protein, vitamin and mineral fodder additives and thereby help to increase production of livestock-raising products and ensure their timely reception and processing, their high quality and their full preservation of the way from the livestock unit to the consumer.

Attaching great significance to the further development of the creative activeness of kolkhoz members, workers and specialists and all working people in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the organized wintering of livestock and in finding and utilizing reserves and potential for more rapidly increasing the production of livestock-raising produce, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee approved the initiative of progressive collectives of livestock-raising teams and units, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other agricultural enterprises, enterprises and organizations of

Selkhoztekhnika and of the food, meat and dairy, mixed feed, microbiological and fish industries and foremost production workers who have adopted high pledges and advanced the proposal to develop all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock, increased production and purchases of livestock-raising products in the 1982-83 winter period, their timely processing and the high quality and full preservation of produce.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okrugkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms and ispolkoms of village and settlement soviets, agroindustrial associations, trade union and Komsomol organs and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex are required to give all possible support to the foremost production workers' initiative and to step up organizational and political work on the broad development of all-union socialist competition under the slogan "Livestock raising is a shock front!"

A high standard of organization and the effectiveness of the socialist competition are to be ensured, an atmosphere of labor contest and comradely mutual assistance is to be created in every collective, results are to be summed up promptly and reported to all competitors, the experience of foremost production workers is to be widely displayed, and assistance is to be given to laggards. The role of leaders and specialists is to be enhanced along with their responsibility for introducing progressive experience in labor and production organization and for mobilizing working people to successfully fulfill state plans and adopted socialist pledges. Businesslike cooperation and mutual assistance among collectives of enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex are to be strengthened.

The initiative of collectives of the following enterprises and associations is to be developed and supported:

Selkhoztekhnika -- to ensure on all the farms which it serves comprehensive technical services for livestock units and fodder shops, the uninterrupted working of machinery and equipment, the mechanization of labor-intensive jobs of serving animals and processing and preparing fodder, its efficient utilization and, on this basis, an increase in livestock and poultry productivity;

The meat and dairy industry -- to considerably expand the reception of livestock and meat directly where they are produced, to dispatch them using the transport of procurement organizations and to ensure the timely processing and high quality of the end product;

The mixed feed, microbiological and fish industries -- to find and commission reserves and potential for overfulfilling plans for the production of full-value mixed feed, high-protein fodder raw materials, vitamins, minerals and other fodder additives and medicinal and veterinary-prophylatic preparations and their supply to agriculture.

It is prescribed that foremost production workers, collectives of teams and livestock units, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other agricultural enterprises and subsidiary rural plots of enterprises, organizations and establishments, as well as rayons and autonomous okrugs, oblasts, krays and autonomous and union republics which carry out the wintering of livestock in an organized manner, achieve the highest indicators in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sales to the state of meat, milk and other produce and ensure the preservation of the livestock population, its increased productivity and the biggest increase in production and purchases of livestock-raising products, are recognized as victors of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and increased production and purchases of livestock-raising products in the 1982-83 winter period.

Those collectives of shops, sectors, enterprises and associations of Selkhoztekhnika, the food, meat, dairy, mixed feed, microbiological and the fish industry, which distinguish themselves most in ensuring continuous and effective operation of machinery and equipment of livestock units and fodder shops and prompt processing of meat, milk and other livestock products and in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans for the production and delivery to agriculture of mixed feed, fodder additives and raw protein thereby helping to increase livestock and poultry productivity and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the production and purchases of livestock products, are also to be recognized as victors in all-union socialist competition.

The decree institutes 1,240 certificates of honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for awarding to victors in all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1982-83 winter period, of which:

For union republics -- 6 certificates of honor with cash bonuses of between R50,000 and R100,000;

For autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and autonomous oblasts -- 34 certificates of honor with cash bonuses of between R20,000 and R50,000;

For autonomous okrugs and rayons -- 200 certificates of honor with cash bonuses of between R5,000 and R15,000;

For the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other enterprises and organizations and subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations -- 1,000 certificates of honor with cash bonuses of between R3,000 and R5,000.

Farms, enterprises and organizations awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee certificates of honor are to receive buses and trucks, vehicles on terms laid down by the appropriate ministries and departments.

The following proposals have been adopted:

An AUCCTU proposal allocating 18,000 privilege tourist travel passes for the Soviet Union and foreign countries in 1983 to encourage victors in all-union socialist competition;

A Komsomol Central Committee proposal instituting 700 diplomas of honor for awarding to the best Komsomol and youth collectives and allocating 1,000 tourist travel passes to encourage production frontrunners;

A proposal by ministries, departments and trade union central committees instituting 2,400 diplomas of honor of these ministries, departments and trade union central committees with cash bonuses for awarding to the collectives of livestock units, teams, shops and sectors, and also 4,000 diplomas of honor with cash bonuses for awarding to frontrunners who are victors in the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1982-83 winter period.

The resolution makes provision for the results of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1982-83 winter period to be drawn up taking account of indicators for the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first 6 months of 1983.

It is deemed expedient for union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, ministries and departments together with trade union and Komsomol organs to recommend for the award of USSR orders and medals those workers who have achieved the most outstanding results in all-union socialist competition and who have displayed exemplary labor process in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges to increase the production of meat, milk and other livestock products in the 1982-83 winter period.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs have been instructed to take the necessary steps to replenish livestock complexes and units, with skilled cadres, especially from the ranks of Communists and Komsomol members, and to be more demanding of leaders and experts regarding work entrusted to them. The activities of party, trade union and Komsomol groups and of people's control stations and groups are to be stepped up so as to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition and mobilize internal reserves for boosting production of meat, milk and other produce and to eliminate instances of mismanagement and waste. Organizational and mass political work is to be mounted on a wider scale in collectives and their energies are to be toward implementing the USSR Food Program and seeking out further reserves for increasing production of livestock products.

Propaganda and mass political work must be focused on key production sectors -- directly on the livestock complexes, at units and in teams. Socialist competition among livestock raisers must be widely publicized and every effort must be made to utilize existing means of moral and material incentive and visual agitation and to actively support competition among livestock units and teams for the "Yu.A. Gagarin star pennant" instituted by cosmonauts and for the prizes awarded to distinguished livestock raisers. The practice of honoring leading livestock raisers and family dynasties must become widespread. Meetings between leading workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and of agroindustrial enterprises, and figures in the sphere of literature and the arts, on the one hand and livestock raisers on the other must be put on a systematic footing and skilled lecturers and platform speakers, as well as amateur talent collectives must be sent to livestock units and complexes.

Newspaper, magazine, television and radio editorial offices have been instructed to give extensive coverage to the progress of socialist competition to ensure exemplary livestock wintering, highly productive stockraising, thrifty use of fodder, and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. In-depth features on progressive organizational and technical methods in livestock raising, especially the introduction of the team contract method and material and moral incentives for end results must be run, skillful use must be made of every opportunity to extensively and vividly illustrate the experience of socialist competition pacemakers and victors, and the exemplars of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the prestige of the profession of livestock raiser must be enhanced.

The Plakat and Kolos Publishing Houses have been instructed to prepare and publish sets of materials and posters and series of photo publications on the best ways of organizing livestock wintering and of going about organizational and political work to put socialist competition on a broad footing.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee expressed firm confidence that by actively participating in the all-union socialist competition to ensure successful livestock wintering, workers in agriculture and the food, meat and dairy, mixed fodder, microbiological and fish industry, and at Selkhozteknika enterprises and organizations will achieve further successes in increasing production of meat, milk and other livestock products, greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner and make a major contribution to the USSR Food Program's fulfillment.

ARTICLES COMMEMORATE ROCKET FORCES DAY

Marshal Kuleshov

PM240927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Artillery Marshal P. Kuleshov: "The Fatherland's Fire Shield"]

[Excerpts] For the 38th time our country is celebrating a notable nationwide patriotic holiday -- Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. It was inaugurated in honor of the combat services of the Soviet artillery and its valiant servicemen on the fields of fierce battles during the Great Patriotic War and in particular in the fighting at the walls of Stalingrad, where a large grouping of fascist troops was defeated. The victory at Stalingrad, which laid the foundation for a fundamental turnaround in the course of World War II and whose 40th anniversary we are currently preparing to celebrate, was achieved with the determining participation of our Soviet artillery.

Our glorious holiday is a review of the great achievements in the combat and political training of the present-day Rocket Forces and artillerymen who are vigilantly safeguarding our motherland, the entire socialist community and the cause of peace on earth against the encroachments of the imperialist aggressors. On this day we remember the former battles and campaigns and our comrades who fell in the fighting, and pay our loving and respectful tribute to the glorious artillery troops veterans who spared neither their blood nor their lives in defending the honor and freedom of the Soviet fatherland. Today we greet the young Rocket Forces and artillery servicemen who are worthily continuing the combat traditions of the frontline heroes.

The missile and artillery servicemen are greeting their notable holiday closely rallied around their dear party. They are inspired in their hard military labor by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The successes of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia struggling persistently for the implementation of the Food Program and a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of our great multinational Soviet state -- the USSR -- gladdens the servicemen and instills in them confidence in the victory of communism.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum which unanimously elected Comrade Yu.V. Andropov general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee confirmed the continuity of the party's course in domestic and foreign policy. Soviet Armed Forces servicemen unanimously approve its decision. They are rallying their ranks still more strongly around the Communist Party -- the wise combat leader of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In postwar years, under the conditions of the atomic blackmail by the enemies of socialism, the problem of our Armed Forces' further development arose very acutely. On the basis of a profound scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and trends in the development of military matters and consideration of the country's economic potential, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government defined the main avenue of military development. Steps were taken for the speediest creation of nuclear weapons and the vehicles for delivering them to their targets. This was an enforced step by the Soviet state. It was taken in response to the threats by the imperialist forces and in order to safeguard the defense of our motherland and its allies.

The appearance of nuclear missile weapons led to radical changes in military matters. The entire tenor of the troops' life and activity was altered and views on warfare were revised.

The creation in 1960 of the Strategic Rocket Forces, which have become our Armed Forces' main strike force and the main means of restraining and defeating an aggressor in the event of war, was an expression of the profound changes in military matters. The renaming of the Artillery Day holiday as the Rocket Forces and Artillery Day in 1964 was a reflection of these fundamental qualitative transformations which had taken place in our Armed Forces.

In the brief historical period of their existence the Strategic Rocket Forces have achieved great successes. They now have missile complexes of various capacities and functions. They are troops in a state of constant combat readiness, constantly on combat watch. This readiness is an essential measure aimed at curbing the aggressive aspirations of today's champions of nuclear war.

All branches of our Armed Forces are equipped with nuclear weapons. As a result, their fire power and their opportunity for resolving their tasks successfully on land, in the air and at sea have increased immeasurably. The missileman's military profession has become a mass-based one in our Army and Navy.

The Rocket Forces' enormous combat potential and their decisive role in modern war in no way mean that the other branches of the Armed Forces have lost their importance. Soviet military science proceeds from the premise that in modern warfare victory over the aggressor can be achieved only by the joint efforts of all categories of troops and branches of the Armed Forces and by the skillful combination of the combat use of all existing weapons. That is why the Communist Party pays great attention to improving all branches of the Armed Forces. In particular, the Ground Forces have changed substantially in recent years. In connection with their provision with nuclear weapons, Rocket Forces have appeared among their personnel and have merged organically with the artillery, forming a new category of troops -- the Rocket Forces and artillery -- which comprises the foundation of the Ground Forces' fire power.

The Rocket Forces and artillery are equipped with operational-tactical and tactical missile on highly mobile launchers and with new and improved tube and rocket artillery. Missiles' great range and their launchers' high mobility enable broad maneuvering both with missile strikes and missile units. They can be used in combat virtually regardless of meteorological conditions or time of year or day. At the same time field artillery remains to this day a powerful means of destroying the enemy with fire power on the battlefield.

Antitank guided missiles capable of hitting tanks at great distances and with a high degree of accuracy have been developed and are being improved upon. Rocket artillery is equipped with salvo-fire systems far superior to our legendary wartime "Katyushas" in terms of range and salvo accuracy and power. For the Air Defense Forces there are highly mobile antiaircraft missile complexes of various kinds, whose missiles are able to travel at great speed and altitude over long distances and to hit airborne targets with a high degree of accuracy.

By improving its Armed Forces and their arms our state does not aim to achieve military superiority over anyone. The enhancement of the country's defense capability and our Armed Forces' combat might has always been and continues to be defensive in nature and is a countermeasure to the actions of the United States, which has always been and continues to be the pacemaker in the arms race.

When it came to office in the United States the Reagan administration announced the adoption of a new military strategy, one of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR globally and regionally. The new strategy envisages using U.S. military might as a means of achieving world domination. Reliance on military force in the solution of international problems has been elevated to the ranks of state policy.

The United States openly talks of the acceptability of both global and "limited" nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is countering the aggressive U.S. schemes with a consistent peace-loving policy. As was pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people: "We can see the international situation in all its complexity and the attempts by aggressive circles of imperialism to sabotage peaceful coexistence and push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation. But this cannot shake our determination to defend peace. We will do whatever is necessary to ensure that lovers of military adventures do not catch the land of the soviets unawares and that a potential aggressor knows that a crushing counterstrike inevitably awaits him."

The commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of missile and artillery units and subunits are mobilizing the personnel to further raise their combat readiness and strengthen their organization and discipline. They are celebrating their traditional holiday with considerable successes in combat training. The overwhelming majority of combat training missile launches and artillery fire exercises are fulfilled with excellent ratings by our units. The socialist pledges adopted have been successfully fulfilled. The rocket and artillery troops of the units and subunits in which officers A. Kasyanov, A. Filippov, V. Belousov, K. Kalugin, O. Karateyev, A. Khomyakov, A. Kislyanskiy and P. Durov are serving are greeting our holiday with good results in combat and political training.

The Rocket Forces and artillery men, like all Armed Forces servicemen, are clearly aware that there is no more important and honorable task now than safeguarding Soviet people's peaceful labor. They are always on guard and ready at any moment to come to the defense of their motherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

Test Missile Launch

PM241125 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 10

[Aleksandr Prokhanov article under the rubric "Guarding the Motherland": "Nuclear Shield"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The Battle of Stalingrad.... Military history from ancient times to the present day has never known another military event like it, when a 330,000-strong crack Hitlerite Army, armed to the teeth, was surrounded, smashed and destroyed.

...On the morning of 19 November 1942 the mighty artillery of the Don and southwest fronts announced with thunderous fusillades that in the battle on the Volga the Soviet Army had switched to the counteroffensive. In memory of that great event Artillery Day was established in 1944, which subsequently became Rocket Forces and Artillery Day on 19 November 1964.

Celebrating this festival, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today publishes a feature on the strategic missile forces -- our motherland's mighty nuclear shield.

1. Following the General

The windswept edge of a forest in fall.... A last, stunted fireweed flower.... Drops of rain, bring a delicate scent of skies, autumnal woods and chill waters. I walked over the yellow grass to where a concrete slab showed up darkly, cut into the hummocks, itself like a mossy, bumpy hummock. Slowly, ponderously, crumpling the dry stems, breaking the fireweed flower, it moved, revealing an oily metal ring and a space extending deep inside the earth.

From the dark interior, there came the sour smell of iron and warm grease; the smell of weaponry hit me in the face, and the dim glimmer of the silo revealed the rounded, glossy head of a missile, slumbering motionless, alive, concealed in the vast underground cocoon of the silo.

A missile unit's launch position. Invisible in the surrounding woods, the colossal devices buried in the ground have concentrated within themselves the tremendous might of nuclear missile weaponry.

Following the general and copying his movements, I grabbed the iron brackets. We were in a well, in a cramped, silvery, lifeless, deep place, entwined with steel and plaits of wires. My shoulder was touching the cylindrical vessel concealing the missile. Down and down, in the narrow aperture through which, in the event of a launch, jets of scorching-hot gas will pass, seeing off the upward soaring missile. The silo is not simply an empty space to be filled, not just a sheating, but a complex engineering construction surrounding the missile with a special "living environment," hiding it from enemy missiles, nourishing it and connected to it by numerous umbilical cords and sensitive living links.

Any thought here, in this silo, about grain, one's son, international politics, life and death, is presented with its limiting factors.

"The creation of the Rocket Forces as a branch of the USSR Armed Forces," the general said, "was in reply to the challenge thrown down by the NATO imperialist bloc to the socialist countries and was an expression of nationwide will and resistance, of the capacity to survive and hold out in the crisis time of the fifties, when the Soviet Union was encircled by hundreds of bases with nuclear bombers aiming at our republics, when the cold war was approaching its final, red-hot limit and the world was slipping toward world war III.... The first Soviet combat missiles to reach the launch pads were the palisade at which war was halted. Since then, in the pulsing alternation of tension and detente and in the spirals of American military programs introducing to the world the Minutemans, Polarises and Poseidons which flooded the continents and oceans -- formidable weapons aimed at our heart -- the Rocket Forces, developing and responding to any enemy pressure, have been the guarantor of our security and freedom and of the dreadful stability in relations between the two great powers under whose conditions the remainder of the century is passing by among local wars and conflicts, kept from global catastrophe by these nuclear missile buttresses buried in the ground."

...There, in the silo, I heard the general's story of his childhood, of how, escaping from the Hitlerites, his grandfather sat him in a cart with their belongings, and they set out eastward among burning fires and groaning refugees, avoiding Messerschmitt air attacks and placing on the cart now an orphan, now a widow, now a wounded infantryman. The return journey westward on the same cart, following the advancing Army through the multilated motherland, where charred tanks were rusting in the fields and gallows set by the Hitlerites were creaking, and in his home settlement there was an antitank ditch containing his uncles and sisters who had been shot. Those terrible sights of his childhood were and still are the force that motivates him, the general, in his missile service: to prevent a repetition of the tragedy at any price and at all costs, to keep the enemy away from the door and tie the aggressor's hands with nuclear missile knots.

He is of that generation of missilemen whose service and destiny motivated the creation and development of a unique and hitherto unprecedented type of weapon. A naval school graduate who dreamed of ships and oceans, he was plunged into tremendous work in the briefest time allotted by history. His first meeting with the now "old-fashioned" missile was when it was being tested deep in the desert under a white-hot sun. His amazement, admiration and timidity [showed] when the engines roared and the "tusk" headed for the sky.

His trips to plants and design bureaus, where the best minds in engineering, the flower of science and workers adept at their art were creating systems for which the state was "lining up" mines, plants, whole sectors of industry and the huge collectives of metallurgists, electronics experts, chemists.... There, among the armorers, in plants and on test sites, he saw Korolev, Kurchatov and Keldysh and listened to Chief Marshal of Artillery Nedlin -- their faces, thoughts and parting words still shine forth from the past and are invisibly present at every launch, in every missile.

The whole Army and all categories of troops created the Rocket Forces, "giving" their very best and their most dear. The Rocket Forces came into being at the meeting point of all categories of troops and integrated the experience of the whole Army. Earmarked as a separate force, they were the creation of the Armed Forces as a whole and were their logical continuation and development.

The creation of the missile potential was one more act of devotion in recent decades by the Soviet people, who are active on 1/6 of the earth's dry land and are changing the picture of the world as a whole by their "deeds."

In those years, when bulldozers were roaring in deserts and bogs and in God-forsaken places, the slabs of concrete roads were covering the swamps, and the missilemen's garrisons were being constructed, he -- a lieutenant -- reported to the unit and found the first, albeit not yet finished, silo with a concrete lining and made his way toward it, sinking up to his knees in mud. The missilemen set up their launch sites among the snows and the taiga, turning uninhabited places into civilized, industrially habitable zones with the comfortable accommodation of military camps which still retain the memory of damp, mosquito tents.

The graying general, whose life has been an ever-changing series of garrisons, generations of missile systems and international military-political crises, among which in an instantly passing moment there have been his wedding, the birth of his children and losses of his close friends and loved ones -- the general, the human type characteristic of our days, in whom the age, though working "to breaking point," nevertheless preserves its integrity, cemented by his spirit and will and by his love of life and peace, whose synonym is the motherland.

2. Missilemen and Myths

The commander's parting order: "Combat detail of the command post, begin your combat duty of defending our motherland -- the USSR...!"

I went down in the elevator with the duty detail into the bottomless concreted depths, to the command post where day and night, hidden in the depths, missilemen are glued to their consoles, in nervous living contact with the terrible weapon and with the pulse of the grim world, which bears within itself the potentiality of disaster. If the trategy happens, they will be the first to enter the fray....

The officers of the team wore special loose clothing for ease of movement: soft footwear, garrison caps or berets, like submariners.

We got out of the elevator. A small lounge, the walls clad with white plastic; a dormitory like a rail car compartment; beside it the command post.

A rounded compartment cut into the silo and flooded with suffused light. Two consoles set back against the sides. A portrait of Lenin on the white wall. The unit's combat banner in a case. The material symbols of the state they are defending.

Nonmaterial ones, from memory, faith and love, connected with the faces of near ones and with images of the motherland, are present here too, combined with the motions of commands and signals and with alert, second-by-second monitoring, out of will and vigilance, of the console where a signal could flash out at any moment....

I observed the ritual for taking up combat duty. The team "took over the facility"; checking against the logbooks and tables, it "interrogated" the invisible missile systems, and the weaponry responded to the questioning with all the complex life reposing within its combat elements and with a readiness to take off and strike.

The guard was changed. The elevator took some people to the surface, while the others, who had just arrived, sat at the consoles, connecting their nerves and souls to the huge machinery of battle. Here, in the silo, they have taken upon their uniformed shoulders the awesome weight of the planet and are straining themselves to bear the burden of the 20th century.

Who are they, these people whose eyes are trained on pulsing indicators and on a button marked "launch" -- a small brown plastic button like those used to start up machine tools in plants or TETS steam boilers? But the dividing line between peace and war runs right by here, by this button: The panels, like dams, hold back the pressure of infernal destructive forces. Who are they, these people?

Before going to [military] school, Capt Valentin Yametev, who was born into a working-class family in the Urals, worked as a railroad trackman, looking after the tracks and embankments. His colleague Maj Nikolay Madanov, a peasant's son from Tataria, worked as a stockman on a farm before military school, feeding and watering a host of cattle. Very ordinary, simple people carrying within themselves the popular nucleus of ideas about work and daily bread, as well as the readiness to throw themselves into fire -- a readiness bequeathed by their grandfathers and fathers to them who were brought up in peacetime.

Here are two episodes which happened to them in their youth, at different times and in different places, but of similar essence and meaning and not fortuitous for the two of them, who have come together in a missile silo.

A downpour rushed from the slopes like a flash flood and swelled a small Urals river, which, running high, began to undermine and break away on embankment and to destroy the pier of a bridge. In the downpour, together with his comrades, the young trackman plunged into the flood and stopped up the breach in the permanent way with log debris, bundles of branches, stones and rubble, bloodying his hands and letting trains pass by over his head -- he held up the railroad until help came.

Lightning set fire to a calfhouse, and steers were bellowing and burning in the flames which took hold of the building, and the glass was breaking in the heat. The young stockman who happened to be nearby was the first to see the fire and rushed into the flames, opened the gates, let the herd free and saved the wealth of the kolkhoz. Then he sat by a stream, dipped his burned arm into the icy water and watched the herd which he had saved walking in the meadows.

Their attitude to themselves, to each other and to their entrusted task may be expressed in the word "readiness": that careful, continuous work on oneself which knows no trifles and which must ensure that they are able at the dreadful, unparallelled moment to fulfill their duty and during the long hours of underground duties to display at the console those qualities which constantly put off that fateful moment, separate it from history, expunge and extirpate it almost before it reveals itself in the course of time. That is a very difficult job!

Readiness, as they understand it, includes constant physical superfitness, confirmed by doctors before every duty and protected by them with the assiduousness of Olympic sportsmen. For health is not an object of arrogance, not a form of bodily egoism but an instrument in their work.

This readiness demands of the soul and the psyche scope and freshness, plasticity and a volume of emotions consciously cultivated by music, literature and painting, for in the garrison camp, where nothing resembles a barracks, there is a school of the arts, and it does not stand empty.

Ethics as a conception of what is kind and good in relations among people has manifested itself in their intercourse with each other, which transcends ordinary compatibility and the concept of being a "team." They are friends! They aspire to one another outside of service, too -- joint, family trips out into the countryside, to gather mushrooms and berries, joint holidays, birthdays.... Fraternity which, if you consider it from the viewpoint of military sociology, is the same instrument in their work. Moreover, the maximum degree of mobilization, composure, constant readiness for action -- all this, extended in time, has already become not only a quality of personality but a way of life and is realized in that chief property of the missileman's soul and character that is called unremitting vigilance.

The main factor ensuring utmost readiness in them is their world outlook, their sense of the world process, their intense ideological feeling for the drama of a divided world, of the extreme aggravation of the clash between good and evil, a sense of being in the very thick of this clash, a very high sense of responsibility for their personal participation in it on the side of good, the fatherland and socialism, in a clash into which all available resources on earth have been drawn -- material, mental and cultural resources, the fundamental resources of mankind revealed at the end of our century at its critical points.

This greenish, plastic-coated product of a designer's art is a control console with glass light cells and a brown "launch" button -- the console they see in their dreams and know better than Richter himself knew his own instrument -- expresses in simplified form a model of the universe for them, a model acting as a focus of mankind's planetary problems.

I look at the hands of the missileman as they rest before the "launch" button. Hands which have embraced his wife, caressed his son's head, served his guests generously and caught silvery fish from the river.... Those hands will never be the first to press that button, will not plunge the world into flames.

Here in the silo no one can arbitrarily break the trigger and depress the missile switch. Among the 270 million people inhabiting our great country there is not one who could maliciously be the first to press this button. This was stated absolutely clearly in the form of a solemn assurance to the world: We will not be the first to use nuclear weapons! Our nucler missile systems are not a means of terror, not a means of achieving world rule, not an apocalyptic weapon. They are an element which blocks and restrains the aggressor, which prevents him from approaching the launch buttons in the underground silos of Nevada or Colorado and in the compartment of the submarines carrying Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

I think of this peaceful, awesome restraining mission of the Soviet Rocket Forces as I stand at the command center protected from thermonuclear blasts by the thickness of our dear earth.

Here, at the control console, the unsoundness of the U.S. myths unleashed on the world -- the myths of a limited nuclear war, of the possibility of winning a global thermonuclear conflict, of the ability of a preemptive U.S. strike to dash from our hands the weapons of retribution -- is particularly obvious.

The first myth:

A nuclear conflict initiated with the detonation of small tactical "local" warheads, by the logic and necessity of modern warfare, will instantly erupt into a world nuclear battle using the conflicting sides' entire nuclear arsenals. Neither the aggressor nor his home will succeed in remaining outside the nuclear fire zone. Under present conditions a local nuclear war is impossible.

The second myth:

The aggressor in nuclear war will be overcome. But the calamities caused to man by such a war could not be counted. Thousands of simultaneously detonated nuclear blasts could destroy the planet, its sky and continents, destroy life, and there is no bunker, no ecology which could establish itself on a planet deprived of life.

The third myth:

A preemptive strike directed against our positions will not be a surprise to us. A retaliatory reaction will be forthcoming in seconds [srabotayut sekondy otvetnoy reaktsii] and from our forests and deserts the weapon of retribution will fly out, fatal to the aggressor.

This is known by the creators of myths as they attempt to paralyze man's will and vigor, to master him and have their wicked way with him as he is terrorized and misled.

...The elevator carries me to the surface. Rain. Rowan trees in the wind. A yellow leaf has attached itself to the silo's concrete head.

3. Is It Possible To Love a Missile?

The military engineer Anatoliy Voropayev -- he has tiny guns on his collar tabs and a soft, "unmilitary" face -- leads me to the position where the missiles are prepared for combat training launches.

The missile under the concrete arches is like a steeple placed on its side. A multi-tiered body tapering to a cone shape, a dim varnished sheen, the precious glitter of metals. The bundle of cables linked to its head creeps up to the air where a green station wagon is quietly rumbling; engineers study the missile as it lies, its muscles, brain and heart and the very subtle energies diffused in it; they take oscillographs of its stay in the world and its readiness to take off and deal a strike. It seems as though the missile, although it is immobile, is alive not simply with the life of a machine but also with something more: that it is animated with the enormous manual and intellectual efforts invested in it and with the thousands of human lives lived for its sake. In the engineer's words about it, in his gestures and solicitous touching of the weapon, I feel that for him the missile is alive. He knows something more about it than its military engineering content.

The "supermachine": that is what he calls it. When missiles lose their grim thermonuclear meaning they become for us a symbol of a supreme spiritual flight, as Ivan the Great's steeple was for our ancestors. The military engineer carrying in his military craft the elements of cosmic thinking has a sound knowledge of this and feels it acutely.

The present-day missileman, constantly in the wilds and deserts, far from "the city bustle," nonetheless is at the epicenter of culture and communicates with the best scientific minds: academicians, sociologists, and specialists in countless professions, including the humanities, who are studying the "man and machine" and "machine and

nature" problem. I listened as, in a talk with one of them, discussing the laws of management and the modeling of human qualities and other categories of modern ergonomics, Voropayev mentioned Dostoevskiy, who proposed his own "model for man."

The Rocket Forces are intellectuals. Their work and their approach toward problems are more intellectualized than anywhere else. The heuristic path in mathematically based engineering is frequent in the life of a missileman. Every missile launching is an intelligent victory of consciousness.

Constant creativity, not in the laboratory or chamber, but against the background of the electronic and nuclear world which stimulates this creativity, absorbing the experience of history and personal experience, instantly molding everything which emerges against the background of domestic and world science.

The engineer, who has devoted his life to defense, believes that defense, particular in its important nuclear missile aspect, has developed into a war megamachine unknown in former times -- a machine of rivalry depriving mankind of colossal forces. Its grim outline stretched out over the continents and oceans is known to the missilemen. By common efforts -- not the efforts of moaners, hysterics or neurotics but the efforts of politicians seeking to conclude disarmament treaties, of military men insuring "nuclear parity," of sociologists studying the impact of military antagonism on the world, of artists seeking a poetic metaphor for this same world, the only one we have -- by their common efforts this machine constructed to rotate at increasing speed will be slowed down, halted and dismantled and from it, as from a bank of knowledge, mankind will draw countless accumulated ideas about the nature of things, man and space. This health, bottled up in missiles and warheads, will be returned to the "civilian world."

But creativity does not mean the absence of gruelling daily work, statutory, standard work. It does exist, but it is attended by a new component characteristic of the Rocket Forces: research.

Military bravery, assuming the forms of "intellectual bravery," is always ready to turn into "bravery in action" when a missile on the launchpad has already awoken and some unforeseen problem has arisen which only you, the military engineer, can understand, and you go to your formidable offspring, touch it and resolve the problem.

Once, in the company of specialists in the humanities, a certain philologist, a worthy and kindly but slightly snobbish man, began, from the height of his academic knowledge, to discuss the military in a rather haughty manner, denying them flexibility of awareness and intellect. Voropayev listened to him, nodded, smiled and tactfully conceded first place to philology. But when he got up and left, the philologist was told that this modest military man was a Lenin Prize-winner, and the philologist was embarrassed and abashed.

...Yes, it turns out you can love a missile. Voropayev loves it selflessly: It defends peace and life!

4. Arc Over the Forests

The combat training launch. A reddish mound concealing the silo. I stand isolated among a group of commanders awaiting the launch. Invisible in the deep silo, the formidable root of the missile lies still, suffused with fiery, heavy sap, ready to break through the cover with its swift, blazing stem. Thousands of eyes, enlarged and transformed into eyes on stalks, start to follow the arc over the forests, seas and mountain ranges to the imperceptibly small spot which already exists and is designated at the impact areas.

I look at a young soldier setting up a camera tripod preparing to take the missile's picture.... I saw soldiers, privates and sergeants in the missile units standing at the electronic consoles and computer cabinets and at the wheels of enormous tow trucks and diesel locomotives which had transported the missiles, among sophisticated, astonishing equipment.

Here is one of the "newly fledged" missilemen, Private Aleksandr Smirnov. Six months ago, before the draft itself, he graduated from the pedagogical institute, specializing in physics and mathematics. An intellectual and a teacher who has donned soldier's uniform. His ideas about the Army and in his very first and difficult period of service deserve attention, in my view.

He believes that now that young graduate specialists are being drafted into the Army increasingly frequently, there occurs in them a natural and healthy rethinking of their social role and choice of profession and an erosion of the distinction between the physical and the mental in their ideas about the Army; not a formal erosion, not one tending to diminish the mental, but the inclusion of mental categories in missile work based on science and technology, work which fully meets the young intellectual's mental needs.

"I regard the undoubted disciplining in behavior and thinking to be among the positive aspects of my 6 months of service," explained the mathematics instructor with customary precision.

His familiarity with Army life, the military sociology of which most "civvies" are ignorant, and the technical sphere have enriched his unique life experience. He, a soldier, socializes with his commander -- a junior sergeant -- who, like himself, is a graduate of an institute, and, while going by the book as regards relations, the officers instructing him and enlisting his assistance in the solution of their problems are partners discussing a familiar stock of mathematical and physics themes....

But the thing that soldiers drawn from the intelligentsia, and sometimes also from working-class backgrounds, at times find really hard and for which even now they are not always ready are simple labor skills, such as the ability to use a scythe to clear a site for barracks and antennas in forests and marshland, an ax to trim and cut a new plank for the barrack wall, and a spade to dig a ditch and drain away rainwater....

Then again, being next door to the missile and the launch makes up for everything.

I am standing looking in the direction of the launchpad.

It is as though the missile, which is hidden within a mound of earth, is restrained by a mighty clenched fist from soaring skyward to conquer earth's gravity. I can feel in my legs, body and quivering pupils this inaudible tension welling up down below.

"Attention to orders...!."

The missile is a part of nature and space, the spokesman of man's age-old aspirations, from the cave drawings through delusion and darkness and great sacrifices. It is the soul of the infantryman who has fallen in battle and unborn future generations.

Generals, designers and a soldier with a camera tripod are all standing still in the test site, all of their eyes, their thoughts and their great hopes and efforts connected with the state's defense, with the leap forward in our missile science, and with their own lives and destinies, are focused on the missile.

Here I stand waiting for the launch, thinking how mighty and sturdy our motherland's nuclear shield is and how much of the people's labor, inquiring spirit and mighty will has been invested in defending the fatherland and the world. We know that the state does not spend a ruble more on defense than is absolutely necessary. At the same time, however, we know that as long as the U.S. Administration pours billions into the arms race we cannot spend a ruble less.

"Fire...!"

I see flames, dust and ashes...the steel rivet is torn asunder. The silo is now open. The earth is unsealed. Amid clouds of white incandescent fumes a "tusk" polished like granite and as big as the Alexander column -- but with a tapered silvery tip instead of an angel -- slowly emerges. It squeezes its way out amid the roaring flames, turning the air into crackling whorls, creating gigantic daggers of fire, accelerating and turning into a candelabra dazzling the whole sky, then suddenly growing smaller and turning into a ball of vanishing light. It went through the clouds, illuminating them with a crimson glow and burning a little hole through. It had disappeared. The clouds' wounds close. The eardrums ache. Somewhere up there, it is flying, jettisoning its stages and sending an electronic information loop [shleyf informatsii] earthward. The launchsite is a charred steel housing with lumps of fused metal which has exhaled a terrestrial and celestial body.

Picture a paved forest track. The wayside bears a deep rut left by a missile carrier. Into the rut has run cold, clear water in which the blue autumnal sky and the rowan tree's scarlet branches are reflected. A minibus rumbles by. I caught sight of military forage caps and shoulderboards. A detail of missilemen is sent off on another tour of duty. Let people in cities and villages, on big construction projects or partying at home think on this, whether times are good or bad: In some deep silo, missilemen -- our fathers, brothers and sons, our own flesh and blood -- are defending and safeguarding our country against military conflagrations and protecting it from harm with a shield of missiles.

MARSHAL SKORIKOV DESCRIBES AIR COMBAT TRAINING

PM231513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of Aviation G. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force General Staff, under the rubric "New Weapons and Tactics": "The Air Fighter's Skill"]

[Text] When people talk about the maturity and breadth of the tactical thinking of a military pilot, navigator or air commander, they have in mind first and foremost an excellent knowledge of tactics -- your own and the enemy's, high flying skill, a broad military outlook and the ability to act on your own initiative. The concept includes the ability to predict the course of development of a battle, to display prudence, determination and boldness in an air battle and to make maximum use of the potential of combat hardware and weapons. The list of elements could be continued. Not for nothing is tactical maturity regarded as one of the most important conditions for achieving success in modern combat.

The speed of modern combat is such that the crew must sometimes take the sole correct decision on the basis of a single reading on the sight display from an air or ground target and act without delay: There might not be another opportunity. Moreover the pilot will himself come under attack unless he organizes the maneuver skillfully. That is why the question of the tactical training of flying personnel is so important.

The pilot, the navigator or the commander leading a group or controlling subunits from a command post must also have a profound understanding of the nature and character of combined arms combat, know the Ground Forces' hardware and armaments well and be able to "read" the battlefield, orient himself freely in relation to the dynamics of

operations by the opposing sides over a wide area and in relation to the development of the situation as time goes on, and see concealed factors for the success of the battle of operation and act on them effectively. The practice of combat training proves this.

In the course of a joint exercise with subunits of ground forces in the Far Eastern Military District, fighter-bombers and combat helicopters had to provide air support for attacking motorized infantrymen and tankmen. When the battle was in full swing information came in about an advance by "enemy" reserves for a counterattack on the attackers' flank. The aircraft were set the task of thwarting the planned counter-attack with assault strikes. However, when the commanders of the fighter-bomber and helicopter squadrons took their groups to the supposed line where the "enemy" reserves were being brought into action, they were not there. The counterattackers had changed the direction of their strike and struck elsewhere, skillfully covering their combat formations with antiaircraft artillery and missiles. The air subunits were redirected too late and found themselves in a zone of dense fire by air defense systems. Objective monitoring of these systems showed that about half the planes and helicopters were "shot down."

What was the reason for these air subunits' failure? After all, the crews had excellent flight training, each of them had high firing skill, bombed accurately and maneuvered skillfully over the battlefield. The reason was that the airmen had only a superficial knowledge of the tactics of combined arms combat, had not developed the ability to predict unexpected, sudden changes in the situation and had only a superficial impression of the "enemy."

Now here is an example of another approach to tactical training. The combat helicopter groups whose operations were directed by officers Ye. Varyukhin and V. Pavlov were supporting an attack by motorized infantry and tank subunits in highly rugged terrain, with active fire opposition from the "enemy," whose air defense systems were in the most unexpected places. But the groups avoided losses, destroying all the carefully concealed and camouflaged targets with accurate, sniper strikes. How was success achieved? First, these tactical exercises were preceded by in-depth all-round preparation. The subunit commanders, airmen, command post crew and combat control groups took part in playing out various versions of troops operations in conjunction with the staff of the motorized infantry unit.

Not for nothing is tactics defined as part of the military art. Its mastery must be approached like an art, creatively and comprehensively. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the military leaders' conference in the Kremlin, it is necessary to know how to act taking account of the latest achievements of military science and military art. After all, tactics means not only practical actions, but also theory, a large-scale science which is in constant development and which determines the directions of the practical quest conducted by the most experienced, mature commanders, staffs and air fighters.

The practice of combat training constantly shows that in order to make full, complete use of the combat potential of the modern plane or helicopter or their weaponry, it is necessary for the air fighter to have the highest professional skills and to master the substantial potential of military-technical knowledge. Average indications in the study of hardware, aerodynamics and tactics do not make it possible to successfully fulfill combat training tasks in the atmosphere of modern combat with its tough time limits and wide sweep, in any weather conditions and at the full range of altitudes. The top flying qualifications of "military sniper pilot" and "military sniper navigator" are today evidence of tactical skill and flexible tactical thinking.

The path to the heights of combat training should not be spasmodic, but gradual, with strict observance of the principle of sequence -- from the simple to the complex -- and it is achieved through a comprehensive approach to training, where in addition to acquiring skills in the technique of flying, young airmen are taught competent tactical thinking. A major role in their professional formation is assigned to planned studies in tactics, which must be carried out by the commanders of formations and units and their deputies and by chiefs of staff. In the course of inspections and checks it sometimes emerges that certain unit commanders and their deputies have conducted only a limited number of hours of tactical studies in the entire training year. It is necessary to correct these comrades and explain to them the need for active participation in organizing their subordinates' tactical training.

The staff is of decisive significance in the planning and organizing of flying personnel's tactical training. As a control organ, the staff is called upon to actively influence the entire training process. Planning and verification of execution are two inseparable aspects of the staff's activity. What the theme of the studies is to be, whether sufficient attention is devoted to the study of the tactics of combined arms combat and operations and the tactics of other categories of aviation, the competence and standard of training of the leader of the studies -- this and much else must be constantly in the staff's field of vision.

In this sphere the work of the staff of the fighter-bomber aviation regiment, where Lt Col A. Tereshenko is the chief, merits attention. Here the staff officers devote special attention to methodical developments to group exercises and short exercises: Is the idea instructive? How is it linked with operations by Ground Forces subunits and other categories of aviation? Does the input lead to the elaboration of nonstandard solutions and the choice of the most effective method? Do the aircraft control post crews have effective new options for fulfilling the tasks? The main requirement is to depart from sterotypes and cultivate in the airmen a taste for tactical innovation.

Of course, in this matter, as in any other, it goes without saying that the commander must set the tone. The force of his personal example is of considerable significance. If the commander himself shows a constant desire for questing, a high level of competence in questions of tactics and a wide range of military interests, this has a positive impact on flight personnel. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, emphasized in his speech at the sixth all-Army conference of primary party organization secretaries that today's commander is distinguished by "competence, a keen feeling for what is new and the ability to take responsibility for resolving complex tasks."

In combat, as well as on exercises and in the everyday practice of troop training, situations frequently arise where the commander must make a responsible decision in order to fulfill a combat training task. A person who does not fear responsibility but makes the boldest and most original decisions thereby makes a weighty contribution to the development of tactics and is firmly confident of success. Thus, when verifying the combat training of the flight personnel of an Army air unit, its Commander Col V. Maslov, made an at first sight risky decision in drawing up the helicopter combat formation for an attack on armored targets on a training ground. But he was sure that just such a formation would ensure the attackers' invulnerability to antiaircraft fire. The calculation was justified: The targets were hit on the first approach, and the "losses" proved minimal.

Unfortunately, there are still instances where the desire to play it safe and the sometimes groundless fear of responsibility lead to oversimplification and indulgences in training. In these cases people hide behind supposed concern for flight safety. In fact, however, the force of inertia, adherence to what is old and routine and the habit of making stereotyped decisions tell here.

I once had to correct one such commander who, instead of defining for a group the lowest possible altitude for negotiating zones where it must be hit by antiaircraft missiles, "raised" the flight level to middle altitudes. As a result, the suddenness of the strike was lost and the bombers might have suffered large losses. Those losses are hypothetical, it is true, but the precondition for an air accident could be perfectly real when flying near the ground. The commander decided to play it safe. Not that there was any reason to be apprehensive: The bomber crews were excellently trained and in the end coped successfully with the task. This was a graphic lesson in the need for a bold approach to resolving tasks which arise suddenly.

Every opportunity now exists in air units and formations for improving tactical training. A rich training materials base is at the service of flight personnel. Comprehensive trainers make it possible to use seminatural simulation of different variants of combat, to polish piloting techniques and to rehearse combat maneuvering and new tactical methods. Therefore it is expedient to move lessons on tactics from the classroom to the simulator.

It is necessary to understand once and for all the truth that in tactics even very good theoretical knowledge, if it has not been verified in practice, gives the airman nothing. If a particular method is not rehearsed and consolidated on flights, it may be considered that the flight personnel has not mastered it. The tactical arsenal includes only what has been through the highest form of verification: tactical flight training and troop maneuvers, by whose results both the effectiveness of operating methods and the training of those who operate over the battlefield are judged. Just as during the Great Patriotic War years, only that which has been verified by frontline aces in the fire of aerial battles has been adopted. We must follow that rule now, verifying every tactical find.

The results of the training year and the lessons of the Shield-82 exercise and other exercises attest that where the tactical training of air warriors is at the center of the attention of commanders, staffs and political organs and where the resolution of tasks of further improving the combat readiness of every crew is approached with party-minded responsibility, new masters of aerial battles and interceptions and of missile and bombing strikes join the ranks of the skilled and courageous defenders of the motherland's skies in a very short time. This is necessary to ensure that lovers of military adventures do not catch the Soviet country unawares and that the potential aggressor knows that a crushing counterstrike inevitably awaits him.